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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE



"OMNIBUS LIFE IN LONDON."—FROM A PICTURE BY W. M. EGLEY.—IN THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 571.

THE PARLIAMENTARY STRUGGLE.

THE Queen's Speech—seldom a document of much importance, unless when it reveals for the first time the policy of an Administration—was superseded in interest in a very few hours after its delivery by the commencement of the great constitutional conflict, which the Government of Lord Derby provoked by its ill-timed and unnecessary dissolution of the late Parliament. Were it worth while to criticise a composition so purely formal, we might give reasons for approval of the passage relative to the national defences, and for disapproval of that far more significant passage which advises Parliament not to meddle this year with the Reform question. But such criticism would have been out of date even on Tuesday afternoon, and at this hour is as obsolete as George IV. Nobody in Great Britain or on the Continent of Europe looked to the Queen's Speech as likely either to convey information or unfold a scheme of policy; but everybody, at home and abroad, looked to the amendment to be moved to the Address and to the tactics of the Opposition for knowledge of the part that Great Britain was to assume in the present crisis of European history, and to calculate the place we were likely to hold in the world for the next generation.

At any ordinary time, and if it had simply been a question of Reform in Parliament, or the transference of the writing-desks and pigeon-holes of Downing-street from the possession of the Tories to that of the Whigs or Liberals, or *vice versa*, the interest of Europe would not have been very breathless or intense. In whichever way the struggle might have ended, the excitement of the contest would scarcely have crossed the Channel, except in the very faintest of reverberations. But with a war raging of which it is impossible to predict the endings or the complications: with a barbarous slaughter taking place daily on the banks of the blood-stained rivers of Lombardy; with every Continental Power in alarm, and Red Republicanism as eagerly expectant as Despotism, the existence of a competent and powerful Ministry in Great Britain is of cosmopolitan import. It affects not only this country but the whole of Europe. We hold our place in the great commonwealth of Christian nations quite as much by our moral character and the prestige of our glory as by our physical power; and that place is imperilled, whether we like it or not, by the events that are agitating the Continent. Unless there be men at the head of our affairs who can look beyond the paltry considerations and personal passions of the day, to the greater interests and more serious complications of the morrow—men who know how to maintain neutrality without sacrificing honour, to keep aloof from matters that do not concern them without playing false to duty, and men who, above all things, shall be able to select the right moment and the right plea to throw aside neutrality for the sake of the freedom as well as of the pacification of the world—the danger is imminent that there will be retrogression both at home and abroad, and that we shall hereafter have as little weight in the councils of Europe as we now have in those of Timbuctoo.

For these and many other reasons, though for these especially, it was wise in the chiefs and leaders of the Liberal party to forget all their past differences and dissensions, and to join issue with the Cabinet at the earliest possible period on the broad and simple question of want of confidence. It was no less as English patriots, than as statesmen who know and feel that the liberty of this country is the keystone of the liberty of the Old World, that they were bound to give the Parliament elected on the purely personal question of confidence an early opportunity of declaring its opinion; and the Sovereign the opportunity, still more urgently necessary, of negotiating with the Powers of Europe through the medium of a Ministry known to possess the good-will and support of Parliament. The mismanagement of foreign affairs long before the outbreak of the war was sufficient justification for the overthrow of the Derby Administration. Lord Malmesbury was the weak link in the Ministerial cable, and the practical limit of its strength. He failing, the whole chain was worthless for its purpose. It was no longer possible to anchor the ship, which drifted accordingly amid the breakers. And throughout the debates this great subject of our foreign relations—in spite of the parochial-mindedness of many who spoke—ever came uppermost. It vindicated itself in both Houses, and was not to be lost sight of by any attempt on the part of Mr. Disraeli—the desperate leader of a forlorn hope—to force a decision upon minor and less essential points. There was no confidence in the Ministry, because it dissolved the last Parliament when it was of the utmost European importance that Parliament should not have been dissolved, and because there was no confidence, nor the shadow of it, in the administration of foreign affairs on the part of Lord Malmesbury. Had the question of the Volunteers, the Navy, and the increase of our Maritime Defences been in hands as incompetent as those intrusted with the seals of the Foreign Office there is no saying what humiliation the country might not have had to endure. Happily, on these points the Ministry took the right course; but no services, no honesty, no ability could reconcile the country to inefficiency, weakness, and folly in the Foreign Office at a time so full of peril.

As regards the petty manœuvre of Tuesday night to force a division surreptitiously and suddenly because it happened to come to the knowledge of the Ministerial Whipper-in that seventeen members of the Opposition had not taken the oaths, we forbear to say more than that it was utterly unworthy of a great party and a great question, and none the less unworthy because it was so easily foiled. A Ministerial triumph gained by such means would have been immeasurably worse than a defeat, for a defeat may be converted into a dignity and an honour; but a transient victory gained by a trick, and to be annulled in a few hours, would have been unworthy of schoolboys, much more of statesmen, to attempt.

A WRECKED CREW PICKED UP AT SEA.—By the arrival at Liverpool on Monday of the American ship *Carnatic*, Captain Devereux, from New Orleans, we have been put in possession of the case of the rescue of a ship's crew in an open boat. The *Arcturion* (Rhode Island), on her passage from Wilmington for Havannah, encountered severe weather, and got dismasted and waterlogged. The crew were compelled to abandon their vessel. On the 25th of April, in lat. 30° 49' N., long. 75° W., the *Carnatic* fell in with the crew of the abandoned ship, and took them on board. On the following day the *Carnatic* met the *Princess*, of Weymouth, bound for Baltimore, to which the rescued crew were transferred, and plentifully supplied with provisions by Captain Devereux.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

PARIS, June 6.
"Italy for the Italians!" to-day. Hungary for the Hungarians! to-morrow! And the next war-cry will be, "Bohemia for the Bohemians!" Austria is drifting into defeat, disgrace, disgust. Proud Austria looks pale and careworn. No money in pocket, and a cannon at her breast. Her Italian subjects under revolt, her Magyar population waiting for Kossuth's signal, her councils distracted, despotic Austria shows evident signs of apoplexy. She made a false start; she took the wrong road, and kept it, determined at first, but wavering at last. Boldly she entered Piedmont. "Go back!" cried the French Emperor; "Go back!" echoed the Sardinian Monarch; "Go back!" shouted the Italian chief; and back she went, leaving dead men, leaving men half dead, leaving live men, leaving cannon, country, everything but cash—leaving shot, shell, and a bad character behind her. Verily, fate is against the House of Hapsburg!

History finds no parallel to this age. Prolific in events was the month of April, 1859.

In April Tania Topee was betrayed, arrested, tried, convicted, and hung! The friend of Nana Sahib, the terror of the white man, the head of millions of red men, died like a thief, on the 18th of April, 1859.

In April the chief of thirty millions of people, the Governor of a province numbering a larger population than England, a chieftain who revenged his wife's death by decapitating 100,000 of his countrymen. On the 9th of April the Viceroy of Canton, Commissioner Yeh, died at Calcutta with platonic serenity. A week later, on the 15th of April, the representative Parsee merchant, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, died at Bombay.

In April the King of Naples was also on his death-bed.

In April England was seen in that pitiful position of a party election—a Government without a Parliament. In April she was preaching neutrality from every election pulpit, and proving her sincerity by calling on the people to arm, embodying militia, ten-pound bounty to sailors, fleet to the Mediterranean, and the volunteer cry of "Riflemen, form!" while neutrality letters, neutrality orders, neutrality proclamations were placarded on every exchange.

In April, 1859, the Austrian army, in three bodies, crossed the Ticino, invaded Piedmont, and the sound of war rang through Europe. The *Times* just after, in April, commenced its panic articles, and European securities dropped two hundred millions sterling, and fifty-five brokers stopped payment on the Stock Exchange.

Really, April, 1859, is prolific in events. Terrible is the war. The fight is the death-struggle of a nation. The combat deepens. Cry "Italy!" and rush on to battle and to death! The telegraphic proclamations, like the battles, are short and decisive. Montebello: Six hundred dead, two hundred prisoners! Palestro: Seven hundred killed and wounded, one thousand prisoners, eight cannon taken! Magenta: Grand victory! fifteen thousand killed and wounded, five thousand prisoners, twelve thousand muskets taken! Milan in insurrection, Austrians retreating, France triumphant! Like the grand Emperor, his nephew makes few words, but sends many facts.

Wanting details, you will let me generalise.

By this time the Emperor is at Milan. The moral effect is immense. What next?

Everywhere Prime Ministers stand in the front ranks, the Sovereigns looking on.

General Filangieri is whispering neutrality in the ear of Francis II. Cardinal Antonelli is breathing neutrality behind the Papal chair. Count Cavour, self-reliant, is shoulder to shoulder with his brave master. Menschikoff, in his old age, speaks before leaving this earthly stage a few words to the youthful Emperor. Gortschakoff gives good counsel to his Sovereign. Derby is closeted with his noble Queen. But there happens to be one Monarch who laughs at your admonitions, disdains counsel, and scorns those who do not understand him. There is one mind who instinctively arrives at results; he shows you the mark beforehand, and always hits it; when he intends to make a cannon, he does not pocket his ball. True to his destiny and true to himself, combining the extraordinary powers of hope, faith, energy, with sound judgment, astonishing decision, reflective, secretive, concentrative, there is one man who stands out as Emperor of all the Kings. Like his uncle, half a century ago, that representative man is Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of Italy.

Call him an usurper, say he forswore his oath, but do not say that he is not brave, is not clever, and, above all, that he is not true to the English alliance.

Despot, as you call him, is he not carrying out Republican ideas? Has not England for forty years been talking of what he is now acting?

Take him at his word—a man true to himself cannot be false to others. England broke the treaty of 1815 when Lord Palmerston acknowledged a Bonaparte as the head of France. That treaty restored the Bourbons and exiled the Bonapartes. England sanctioned the restoration of the Bonapartes though she knew it would exile the Bourbons.

Did you never see a man with a boy's jacket on—some fourteen stone crowded into six? That is just exactly the position of the treaty made when Napoleon fell. The garment of the boy looks out of place on the man. The times have changed.

While the Germans are shouting for invasion through the *Augsburg Gazette*, and while the French are in full march on the retreating Austrians, England rejoices in abusing the Emperor, preaching neutrality, but getting her batteries in order. Russia never was so strong as now. She could land one hundred thousand men with her fleet on the Prussian-Germanic frontier as easily as the French could land two hundred thousand on the English coast in case of general European war.

Russia therefore checks Germany with an active army, and, like England, is watching events. Each is observing the bloody duel between the Bonapartes and the Hapsburgs.

I promised to report the arguments pro and con; and, if my language is strong, it is honest,—dilute it, and you destroy it.

It is a very gentlemanly war. Dying soldiers take off their hats, and wounded prisoners are treated with affection. But, after all, there is more bloodshed than charity.

Cannibals were savages; and we shrink with horror when contemplating the eating of one poor missionary; but, now that the allied armies are *Père la Chaise*ing the Piedmontese rice-fields at the rate of two thousand a day, we see the difference between barbarian life and Christian civilisation.

One murder makes a villain—millions, a hero! T.

The Empress-Regent was present on Friday week at a grand dinner given at the Palais Royal by Prince Jerome, on the occasion of the fête day of the Princess Clotilde. On a previous day her Majesty received the usual oath from Mgr. Brossays de St. Marc, on his nomination to the Archbishopric of Rennes.

The Empress-Regent received company on Sunday in the Palace of St. Cloud, on the occasion of her recent arrival in that residence, among whom were the Mayors, Municipal Councillors, and curés of the communes of St. Cloud and Boulogne, the officers of the 3rd battalion of the National Guard of the Seine, and the officers of the infantry and cavalry of the Imperial Guard in garrison at St. Cloud. The Imperial Prince was present at the reception.

Twenty-one guns were fired at the Invalides at sunset on Sunday night in honour of the victory of Magenta. The Palace of the Tuilleries, the public offices, the shops of the Emperor's tradesmen, and a few private houses were illuminated. The Empress and the Princess Clotilde passed along the Rue Rivoli and the Boulevards in an open carriage at a late hour in the evening, and were frequently cheered.

On Monday night at the Opera, which was crowded, the Imperial laureate Mery's "Occasional Hymn," set to Auber's music, was given amid intense enthusiasm.

A solemn thanksgiving was offered up on Tuesday morning at Notre Dame for the victory won at Magenta. The Empress attended in State.

Wednesday's *Moniteur* contains the nomination of General M'Mahon to the rank of Marshal, with the title of Duke of Magenta. General Regnault de St. Angely has also been raised to the rank of Marshal. The *Moniteur de l'Armée* says that in the midst of a long despatch in cypher, sent to Paris from head-quarters, there appears the following words, in ordinary letters:—"Marshal Canrobert, General M'Mahon, and General Regnault de Saint Jean Angely have covered themselves with glory." The news that Generals Espinasse and Clerc were killed at the battle of Magenta is confirmed.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains the following:—"The Marquis Antonini has delivered to the Empress the notification of the death of Ferdinand, King of Naples, and of the accession to the throne of Francesco II. The Marquis also presented letters accrediting him as Envoy Extraordinary. The Empress will go into mourning for twenty-one days.

At the end of the sitting of the Senate on Monday, M. Fould, Minister of State, was introduced to announce the close of the Session, and the President, M. Troplong, made the following speech:—

Messieurs les Sénateurs.—Before according the tribute to the Minister of State, permit me to address you in a few words, which will be my farewell, at the close of this most important Session. The Emperor has just inscribed another name on the annals of our victories (Applause). Already the Grand Army and the Great Captain seem once more to have sprung up in the land of Italy, where the genius of Napoleon I. first disclosed itself; and the daring battle of Magenta constitutes at the same time the deliverance of Piedmont, the establishment of Lombardo-Venetian independence, and the rout of the foreigner (Loud marks of approbation). Let us applaud, with the whole country, a success henceforward belonging to history. When we again assemble here, the empire of Napoleon III., which has saved France, will probably have enfranchised Italy; and Europe will have witnessed the termination of a question which has been a heavy weight on her for ages. We have, in fact, at the other side of the Alps, a man, an army, and a noble cause; and our invincible strength is employed with moderation, justice, and humanity. Let us, therefore, have full confidence in the future, and give each other rendezvous for another Session, with the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!"

The Marseilles correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of the French fleet:—"On Friday, the steamers intended to tow the three floating batteries now in Toulon were told off, and further progress was made in the formation of the siege fleet, destined mainly, it is stated, to force an entrance to the Po. They have now got their full complement of guns on board, which can be all fought on a broadside. By the end of July, or early in August, the different navy-yards will have completed 120 flat-bottomed gun-boats, small model, having fitted each with a five-horse power steam-engine, and with one of the rifled four-pounders. They are intended to act on the Adda, the Mincio, and the Adige. By the same period will be completed forty steam-transports, capable of conveying 1000 men each, besides the crew and baggage. Considering how easily France can now transport her troops, that she has twenty paddle steam-frigates which she employs for that purpose, one is curious to learn where it is contemplated to land 40,000 men at once."

The inauguration of a statue of the first Emperor Napoleon, representing him as a pupil of the Military School of Brienne, holding in his hand a volume of the lives of Plutarch, which were his favourite reading, was inaugurated with a good deal of pomp in that town a few days ago.

The marriage of Mlle. Lefebvre, of the Opéra Comique, with her brother artiste, M. Faure, of the same theatre, was celebrated on Sunday last.

AUSTRIA.

On Friday week the Emperor of Austria was busied at Verona in completing the organisation of the augmented army force, and had in the meantime ordered Field Marshal General Hess to proceed with the second corps-d'armée to the head-quarters.

There was a solemn service last Saturday at the Cathedral of St. Stephen at Vienna. No pomp or circumstance was omitted that could add dignity or emphasis to the occasion. The mass was intoned by Monseigneur Lucca, the Papal Nuncio. The Imperial family and the nobles of Austria were there upon their knees; the people thronged the aisles, with hands clasped in supplication, as they listened awestruck to the swelling music that pealed amongst those old grey columns, and fervent prayers to the Virgin were offered for success against the allied armies.

PRUSSIA.

The Princess Frederick William arrived at Berlin on Sunday evening in good health. Her Royal Highness was met at Antwerp by several members of the Belgian Royal family, who accompanied her to the station of the railway leading to Cologne. On her way to Berlin her Royal Highness paid a short visit to the Court of Hanover. Previous to reaching Berlin, Prince Frederick William met his Royal consort, and accompanied her to the Prussian capital. They were received at the railway station by the Duke of Oporto, and by Lord Bloomfield, the English Ambassador. On Monday morning the Prince and Princess visited their new residence; and, after inspecting the progress made towards its completion, they visited the King and Queen of Prussia at Sans Souci. Their Royal Highnesses will take up their residence in the new palace in a short time.

The Duke of Oporto took leave of the King and Queen of Prussia on Monday, and was to set out on his return to Lisbon on Wednesday morning.

There have been repeated tumultuous meetings of distressed working men in Berlin. They have been dispersed by the mounted police. A number of them were arrested. The Common Council of the city are deliberating on measures of expediency to relieve the most urgent cases.

NAPLES.

The funeral of the late King was solemnised on Friday week amid the most perfect tranquillity. A modification has been made in the Neapolitan Ministry—Signori Salvatore Murena, F. Scorza, and Ludovico Bianchini having been dismissed from the posts of Public Works, Justice, and Police. A provisional police, under one intendant and two magistrates, has been established. A Royal decree has been published appointing the following Ministers without portfolio—namely, General Filangieri, Prince Cossaro, and Duke Serra Capriola, reserving (says the decree) the right to make use of their enlightenment and experience. An official declaration of neutrality has been made. A levy of 2500 men for the Royal Navy has been ordered. The Courts of Great Britain and France have resumed friendly relations with the Neapolitan Court.

UNITED STATES.

There have been some extensive failures at New York. According to some accounts, General Walker, the Filibuster, has landed at Acapulco, one of the Mexican ports in the Pacific, accompanied by 300 men. This, however, is denied by accounts from California.

Very distressing accounts have reached New York from the gold-seekers in Kansas. It was said that many of the emigrants were dying of starvation, and that in some instances the dead bodies of those who had perished were devoured by surviving companions.

Intelligence from Utah is to the effect that a collision between the United States' troops and the Salt Lake City Militia was feared.

INDIA.

Our troops on the Oude frontier continue to encounter and discomfit small parties of rebels, many of whom have surrendered. The last brigade of the Central India field force that hunted down Tania Topee has been broken up and gone into cantonments.

AUSTRALIA.

The dates from Sydney are to the 13th of April. The yield from all the gold-fields, but more particularly from the southern gold-fields, are steadily improving, and showed a very large increase—viz., over fifty per cent as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The first quarter's returns, however, were usually lower than subsequent ones. The prorogation of Parliament took place on Saturday, the 9th of April, and on the 11th the Assembly was dissolved by proclamation.

The advices from South Australia are dated Adelaide, April 18. Commercial matters continued dull from a scarcity of money. The agricultural population were occupied in getting in the harvest, which was considered not quite an average. There had been very congenial rains, and the pastoral interest anticipated a good season.

THE WAR.

BATTLE OF MAGENTA.—ENTRY OF THE ALLIES INTO MILAN.

On the night of Saturday last the telegraph wires flashed a startling message from the Emperor Napoleon to the Empress-Regent announcing that a great battle had been fought at Magenta and won by the allied forces. The important fact was thus briefly announced:—

"Novara, 4th June.—Bridge of Magenta, 11.30 p.m. A great victory. Five thousand prisoners. Fifteen thousand of the enemy killed and wounded. The details hereafter."

As a sequel, not unexpected, to the above intelligence, official bulletins were promulgated in Turin and Paris on Wednesday last to the following effect:—

"King Victor Emmanuel and the Emperor of the French entered Milan this morning, amid the enthusiastic greetings of the populace."

We proceed to connect these two events as we best can from the meagre and somewhat incoherent accounts received by telegraph, and to give some information of the events themselves. In the meantime it may be interesting to collect some of the facts which transpired immediately preceding the battle of Magenta. It appears that on Thursday week the Austrians blew up the bridge of San Martino, across the Ticino, forming part of the great road between Novara and Milan. That same night, however, a bridge was constructed some eight miles higher up, opposite Turbigo, and the next day (Friday), about half-past one, the first division of the second corps-d'armée crossed the river under General M'Mahon. That officer immediately reconnoitred the village of Robecchetto, about two miles from the left bank, which he found easily defensible, and, if occupied, seemed admirably fitted to arrest any force advancing from Milan or Magenta to oppose the crossing of the river. At this time the village was occupied by the Austrians, but M'Mahon having arranged his plan of attack, it was successfully executed, and the village fell into his hands. Though the place was not more than two hours' march from the Austrians, they did not seriously oppose the French; indeed, the only attempt to molest them seems to have been made by some cavalry from Castano, a village north-eastward. They, however, almost immediately retreated. It must be presumed, therefore, that the Austrians considered it more advisable to await the attack in the position of Magenta, thinking, perhaps, to annihilate the French columns as they advanced along the raised chaussées. At what other points the allies crossed is still unknown. This much, however, is certain, that the great struggle took place on Saturday, the 4th, the day after M'Mahon had crossed, and that in that struggle some of the finest troops in the allied army took part. Thus, the bulletins relate that the Imperial and Sardinian Guards and the Zouaves "took and retok the position six times." Judging from the names of the Generals who are said to have been engaged in the action—Niel, M'Mahon, Canrobert, and St. Jean d'Angely, to which must be added the corps-d'armée under Victor Emmanuel—the troops engaged on the side of the allies must have exceeded 100,000 men. With regard to the Austrians there is some confusion. According to the Vienna accounts, on Saturday only two corps-d'armée were engaged; though on Sunday they admit that two other corps joined the contest. If it be indeed the fact that during the whole of Saturday only 50,000 men were on the scene of action, and that on the next day only 50,000 more were engaged, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Austrian Generals either mismanaged the business or were guilty of vacillation.

We append some telegraphic despatches received from the seat of war, giving the Austrian as well as the Allied accounts, in order that our readers, by the use of the two rules of addition and subtraction, chiefly of the latter, may arrive at an approximation to the truth. In these telegrams some interesting glimpses are caught of Garibaldi's doings.

FRENCH AND SARDINIAN ACCOUNTS.

THE EMPEROR TO THE EMPRESS.

MAGENTA, Sunday, June 5.—Yesterday our army was under orders to march on Milan across the bridges thrown over the Ticino at Turbigo. The operation was well executed, although the enemy, who had repassed the Ticino in great force, offered a most determined resistance. The roadways were narrow, and during two hours the Imperial Guard sustained unsupported the shock of the enemy. In the meantime General M'Mahon made himself master of Magenta. After sanguinary conflicts we repulsed the enemy at every point, with the loss on our side of about 2000 men placed hors de combat. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 15,000 killed and wounded. Five thousand Austrian prisoners remained in our hands.

Sunday Evening.—*Resumé* of the details of the battle of Magenta: Austrians taken prisoners, at least 7000. Austrians placed hors de combat, 20,000. Three pieces of cannon and two flags captured from the enemy. To-day our army rests for the purpose of reorganising itself. Our loss is about 3000 killed and wounded, and one cannon taken by the enemy.

Head-quarters, Monday, June 6, eight a.m.—Milan is insurgent. The Austrians have evacuated the town and castle, leaving in their precipitation, cannon and the treasure of the army behind them. We are incumbered with prisoners, and have taken 12,000 Austrian muskets.

TURIN, Monday.—The municipality of Milan delivered, in the presence of the Emperor at the head-quarters to-day, the following address to the King:—"The municipality of Milan is proud of being able to make use of its most precious privilege in being the interpreter of their fellow-citizens at this grave crisis. They are willing to renew the pact of 1848, and to proclaim again before the Italian nation the great fact which has required eleven years for its full development in the intelligence and hearts of the people. The annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont has been this morning proclaimed by us at the very time when the artillery of the enemy could have thundered against us, and while their battalions were even in our public places. The annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont is the first step in the new way of public right, which allows nations to be the free disposers of their own destinies. The heroic Sardinian army and our brave allies, who insist upon Italy being free as far as the Adriatic, will soon achieve the magnanimous enterprise. Receive, Sire, the homage of the town of Milan at our hands, and believe that our hearts belong entirely to you. Our cry is, 'The King and Italy for ever!' Milan, 5th of June, 1859." Signed by seven assessors of the municipality. The allies are pursuing the enemy, who is in full retreat to the Adda. They have seized flags and cannon belonging to the Austrians in great quantities, as well as small arms, and a considerable amount of ammunition. Details are wanting.

Como, Monday, June 6.—News has arrived here of the victory of Magenta: 5000 Austrian prisoners have been taken, and 15,000 Austrians killed and wounded. General Urban has retreated to Monza, and General Garibaldi has quitted Lecco.

TURIN, Monday, June 6.—Letters from Como state that Milan is free, the Austrians having evacuated both the town and the castle. The enemy has abandoned Stradella and the surrounding country, and destroyed the bridge and fortifications of Stella.

BERNE, Monday, June 6.—It is reported from Locarno that the Austrians have quitted Milan, after having spiked their guns. The Commandant of the castle has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, the tone of which is of a threatening nature.

TURIN, Tuesday.—The allies took in the battle of Magenta four pieces of cannon, two flags, and 4000 bags (?). 7000 Austrians have been made prisoners, and 20,000 put hors de combat, out of 120,000 Austrians engaged. The loss on the side of the French was about 5000 killed and wounded, and among the former are Generals Espinasse and Clerc. Milan has been barricaded and defended by 6000 National Guards. The Government of the King of Sardinia is already in operation at Como and Sondrio.

BERNE, Tuesday (via France).—There are still 500 Austrians at Laveno. A detachment of General Garibaldi's corps has sailed along the shores of the Lago Maggiore in several barques, disarmed the Austrian customs guards, and everywhere carried off the public treasure.

TURIN, June 7.—The first private letter from the battle-field of Magenta has arrived here. The Imperial and Sardinian Guards were engaged against the Austrian masses. The Guards were attacked, and were unable to advance, but nevertheless firmly resisted the enemy. The Zouaves and the Guards lost and retook their position six times. At last General Niel's army made an offensive movement, which was irresistible. The enemy endeavoured to surprise the right wing of our army, but a movement of General M'Mahon rendered the attempt ineffectual. The efforts of the army relaxed somewhat for a moment, and the conflict then began again with renewed fury. General M'Mahon was triumphant, and the battle is won.

TURIN, Wednesday, June 8.—The part of Upper Lombardy which has been freed from the Austrians has hastened to proclaim Victor Emmanuel as King. Volunteers are rapidly arriving from all parts to join General Garibaldi's army, which is pursuing the enemy beyond Monza. General d'Urban's corps, after a precipitate retreat from Varese, has become dispersed, and his scattered soldiers have been taken prisoners and disarmed.

TURIN, Wednesday, June 8.—The Sardinian head-quarters were transferred yesterday to Civate. The King was to enter Milan to-day. At six o'clock yesterday evening the enemy evacuated Pavia, after having spiked

their guns and thrown their ammunition into the water. The corps-d'armée under General Schwarzenberg has left Pavia, and taken the direction of Belgiojoso. A Te Deum has been sung in the churches of Turin to-day, and the town has been illuminated.

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNTS.

MILAN, Saturday, June 4, 9.30 p.m.—The army is fighting in the neighbourhood of Milan. There is a great movement of people in Milan. It is said not to be going badly with the army.

10 p.m.—The battle has been going on the whole day near Magenta. The result is not known. There was an alarming tumult here this evening, but all is quiet now.

VERONA, Sunday, June 5.—Early yesterday a hot fight began at Magenta between the enemy, who had crossed in great force to the eastern bank of the Ticino, and the troops of the first and second corps-d'armée. The conflict was maintained with varying fortune till night set in. Final details are still wanting, as the struggle for victory has been renewed to-day, and still continues. Eyewitnesses report that our troops join battle with joyous shouts, and display endurance and bravery full worthy of the most famous deeds of the Imperial army. The authorities and the weak garrison of Milan, with the exception of the Castle garrison, have withdrawn at the command of General Gyulai. The town is quiet. Further details will follow later.

VIENNA, Monday, June 6, 11 a.m.—On the 4th only the 1st and 2nd corps, under Count Clam and Prince Lichtenstein, were engaged. The battle continued on the 5th. The result is not known.

VIENNA, Monday, June 6, 11.30 a.m.—A desperate combat took place the day before yesterday between the first and second (Count Clam and Prince Edward Lichtenstein) corps-d'armée and the enemy, who had passed the Ticino with very considerable forces. The result of the contest was undecided. The combat continued yesterday (Sunday). Our troops threw themselves upon the enemy's ranks with ardour, and showed a valour and perseverance worthy of the most glorious feats of arms of the Imperial army. Milan is perfectly tranquil. The head-quarters yesterday were still at Abbiate Grasso.

VERONA, Monday Evening, June 6 (via Vienna).—The Austrian army has taken up a strong flanking position between Abbiate Grasso and Binasco.

VIENNA, Tuesday, June 7.—Amongst the wounded at the battle of Magenta are Baron Reischach, three Generals, and three officers of the staff. Two officers of the staff are missing, and one Major is killed. The loss on both sides is very great. Milan is entirely evacuated by our troops. The telegraphic communication between Milan, Pavia, and Verona is interrupted.

VIENNA, Wednesday, June 8.—General Gyulai's official report of the battle of Magenta, dated Head-quarters, Belgiojoso, 6th of June, has been published to-day. The Austrians have lost, in killed and wounded, from 4000 to 5000 men. The loss of the enemy is at least half as much again. Every line of the report proves the heroic power of the Austrians to withstand the attacks of the enemy.

VIENNA, Wednesday, June 8.—The official Austrian Correspondence says:—"After our troops had, according to orders, evacuated Milan, on Sunday last, the public functionaries also relinquished their posts; and the charge of providing for the security of the town was transferred to the municipality. The Imperial Austrian functionaries have withdrawn to Verona; it is possible, however, that they may resume their posts and functions in Mantua."

Magenta is a small town, of about 6000 inhabitants, situated near Naviglio-Orande. It is the first stage on the road to Milan, from Novara by Buffalora. Three roads lead from Novara to the bank of the Ticino. The first and most direct passes by Cameri, and ends at the bridge of Buffalora; the second, more to the north, passes through Galliate, and descends to the river nearly opposite to the village of Turbigo; and the third, still more to the north, passes through Cameri and Piccheton, and by a curve joins the Ticino at some distance from the Galliate road.

Private letters received at Berne assert that the French suffered serious loss at Magenta, especially among the superior officers. The same source says that the Austrians made many prisoners.

At the late battle (says *Galignani*) the King of Sardinia is said to have received a wound in the arm. Marshal Canrobert and Generals de Lucy de Pelissac, de Richpanse, and Mellinet, were also wounded, the latter severely. It was also said that General M'Mahon had received a wound, but we learn by a despatch to his father-in-law, Count de Castries, that he escaped.

The Paris correspondents of both the *Nord* and the *Indépendance* of Brussels concur in stating that it was 36 guns that were taken at Magenta by the French, and not 3, which figure was a mistake of the telegraph.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* states that the body of General Espinasse was nearly cut in twain by cannon shot, while the horse's head was clear whipped off, and that the body is to be conveyed for sepulture in the Church of Les Invalides, where rest many Marshals of the first empire, as well as Turenne and Vauban.

WAR NOTES.

An official notice has been published at Trieste informing the inhabitants that, under existing circumstances, the port will be closed during the night by a floating barricade.

Near Biancho, on Sunday, the Austrian war-steamer *Eugene* captured the French three-master *Raoul*, of Nantes, bound from Cuba for Trieste with a cargo of coffee.

The preparations for the calling out of the second class of the Prussian Landwehr are being busily entered upon. This class comprises all men up to forty years of age.

Several letter-carriers and clerks of the Post Office have left Paris for the army of Italy, in order to complete the organisation of the postal service. Some of the former are to be mounted on horseback.

Three Austrian ships which have escaped the vigilance of the French and Sardinian cruisers arrived at Falmouth on Sunday, and will remain there.

By the Emperor Napoleon's directions strict orders have been sent to the Director-General of the Post Office to the effect that all letters written by the Austrian officers who have been made prisoners shall be the object of especial attention.

The Superior Ecclesiastical Council of the Evangelical Church of Prussia has addressed a circular to all the consistories, directing the ministers to add to the ordinary service a prayer for the preservation of peace in Prussia and Germany.

There has been a contest in the streets of Leghorn between a body of American seamen wearing the Italian tricolor and a band of the *Conqueror's* men ashore on leave. The Leghorn people sided with the Americans. It is stated that the English began the affray.

Prince Eugene of Savoy has, by a decree of the 29th ult., dissolved the Communal Council of Modane (Maurienne), for having neglected to afford proper accommodation to the French troops during their passage through that town.

At Laveno, a port of war on the Lago Maggiore, the Austrians have raised from the bottom of the lake some barques which had been scuttled and sunk, and have laden them with various articles to be towed by steam to Switzerland.

A proof of the extent of the anti-French excitement prevailing in Germany is afforded by a telegraphic announcement that, at the opening of the Legislature of Hesse Darmstadt, the Presidents of both Chambers declared in favour of war against the Emperor Louis Napoleon.

The *Opinione* of Turin states that the municipal cities of Genoa, Saluzzo, Alessandria, and other towns of Piedmont have drawn up addresses to the King entreating him not to expose his person so recklessly in battle.

The *Augsburg Gazette* has published a letter from North Germany entitled "What are we waiting for?" It breathes the most fiery spirit; points out that Germany is prepared, France unprepared; that no better time than now could come for the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine and the capture of Paris. The writer proposes that Germany, in its whole strength, shall immediately declare war against France, and forthwith march upon Paris.

The navy of Sardinia, according to Busk's "Navies of the World," owns just now six fine steam-frigates, four sailing ditto; three steam and four sailing corvettes; three steam dispatch-vessels; three steam-transports; one tug; four brigantines; altogether twenty-nine vessels, carrying one hundred and thirty-six guns, with crews amounting to 2922 men. The Sardinian navy is commanded by one Vice-Admiral, two Rear-Admirals, seven Captains of ships-of-the-line, eight Captains of frigates, and eight Captains of corvettes.

The enthusiasm created at Munich by the passage of Austrian troops through that town has not yet subsided. Lately a highly aristocratic lady addressed a Magyar regiment at the railway terminus of that town, and, handing out her cards to a number of those valiant soldiers, added the following words:—"There! You see who I am, and where I live. Any one of you that kills Napoleon, let him come to me, and he shall have a reward of 500 florins." It has become almost dangerous for ladies to wear crinolines in the streets of Munich, the mode being considered a French one, and the populace being determined to extinguish, if not the French, at least their fashions.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office on Friday morning:—

MILAN, June 8.—Bodies of Austrian troops being intrenched in Marignano, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers was sent by the Emperor to dislodge them, and took the village, with but little loss on our side.

TURIN, June 9.—The following official bulletin was published to-day:—"Yesterday the allies won a fresh victory, driving the enemy from Malegnano, where they had been intrenched. Further details are wanting. It was reported that the Austrians have withdrawn from Belgiojoso to Pavia."

BERNE, June 9.—Three Austrian armed transports, having vessels in tow, were observed entering Swiss waters by the outposts of the Swiss troops under Major Latour. The transports were immediately stopped, and surrendered, and at five o'clock in the morning the Swiss commander on the *Radetzky* brought them into Mogadino, where they will be kept by our troops alongside of five Sardinian steamers.

BERNE, June 9 (via France).—The Federal Council has ordered the immediate fortifying of Luziensteig and also of the frontiers of the Grisons bordering on Austria. Orders have also been issued by the Council to hasten the completion of the fortifications of St. Maurice in the Canton Valais.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY.

FLORENCE.

Garibaldi has been beaten and lost 4000 of his followers was the gossip that circulated here two days back; and last night the telegraph announced, in its ordinary brief fashion,—"Garibaldi has retaken Como!" Nothing short of the spirit of this dashing adventurer would have dared to advance so far into the enemy's country, utterly destitute of artillery and without a support, for Niel's corps is fully a day's march to the rear. Judging from the hardihood of this feat, and seeing the immense preparations being made for a flank attack through the Duchies, the Austrians will soon have ample work on their hands. For this purpose a force, to be carried up to fifty thousand men of all arms, is now forming in Tuscany, under the command of Prince Napoleon; and, if it be taken as a specimen of the great army it belongs to, it cannot but convey the very highest impression of soldierlike efficiency. The artillery and the cavalry are equal to anything I have ever seen—both men and horses; and of the infantry it is enough to say that a great number of them are formed of the Chasseurs de Vincennes. As they arrive in Florence they are marched out to the Cascino—the well-known park and promenade of the Florentines—where they are encamped in the large open meadows at either side of the river.

The quiet citizens of Florence are now enjoying the spectacle of the pomp and circumstance of war, with as little disturbance from its accidents as can well be imagined. Indeed, up to this, the city has been in a continual fête, showering down bouquets from windows and balconies, crowning the brave allies with wreaths of laurel, and cheering them enthusiastically as they pass. The Prince himself was received with every honour and respect, conducted in grand procession at his entry, and lodged in the Royal Palace of the Ciochetto.

With somewhat questionable taste for one who expressly declared that his function was purely military, his Imperial Highness gave an order to have the Court carriages in readiness for him, and desired that the arms of the Grand Duke should be expunged, and the liveries changed. With no better or wiser discretion was it that he took his place in the Grand Duke's box at the Perzola, assuming by these acts a sovereign state and importance which, to say the least, are somewhat premature.

In my last I mentioned that the Prussian Minister had withdrawn from all relation with the Government here. Our Minister, Mr. Scarlet, would seem never to have held any; at all events, he has now left this for Parma, where there is, or at least was yesterday, a Sovereign to whom he was accredited. What this move may mean, beyond the mere display of coldness to the Tuscan authorities, it is not very easy to see. It would, however, be a matter of great difficulty to enter into relations of a formal character with the Government, not knowing either what or whom it represents, or whether its tenure of office may be matter of weeks or hours.

I do not like sending you as "news" the mere passing rumours of clubs or salons; but amongst the *on dits* of the day is one very currently repeated, that Prince Napoleon has "snubbed" the authorities here on various occasions, and in particular respecting the inefficiency of a revolution that has disturbed so little, and only displaced a dynasty, without subverting public order.

I am writing in great haste, to save a post; but hope in my next to be more *in extenso* and more interesting.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF FOUR HUNDRED LIVES.—Information was received at Lloyd's on Wednesday of the loss of a French vessel, on the 24th of April, between Negapatam and Ceylon, during the prevalence of a gale, whereby no fewer than 400 Indians lost their lives. It is supposed that the vessel referred to is the *La Foi*, Captain Luneau, which sailed from Pondicherry on the 28th of April for Réunion, and that the natives on board were about to be employed in the cultivation of sugar in the latter place.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The reports of the gold diggings in the colony are highly satisfactory, a Yale correspondent stating that many parties who have been working on the river bars, protesting that they scarcely made a decent sustenance, now appear in the guise of capitalists anxious to make deposits in the Government chest previous to their departure for the upper country. Great discoveries are predicted in the coming season in the direction of the Rocky Mountains.

MASSACRE OF A SHIP'S CREW.—Accounts have reached Sydney of another of those wholesale massacres of which the unchristianised islands of Polynesia are so frequently the scene. The captain (Prout) and most of the crew of the *Maid of Australia*, a Sydney vessel, had been murdered, it was reported, in cold blood, by the natives of Malicolo or La Perouse Island, one of the New Hebrides. The vessel, however, to capture which this deed of blood was doubtless committed, escaped, and arrived, under charge of the mate, at New Caledonia.

THE THELLUSSON WILL CASE.—The House of Lords, on Thursday morning, decided some appeal causes in this long-litigated matter. They were appeals from decisions of the Master of the Rolls, Sir John Romilly, holding that, on a true construction of the will of the late Mr. Peter Thellusson, the respondents were entitled to take his property as the eldest male heir lineal descendants of the late Peter Isaac Thellusson. Their Lordships unanimously affirmed the decision of the Master of the Rolls, and dismissed the appeals with costs.

The *Indépendance* of Brussels publishes an analysis of an important circular which Prince Gortschakoff, Foreign Minister of Russia, has addressed to the diplomatic representatives of the Emperor at the several Courts of Germany. The Prince strongly recommends a policy of non-intervention as to the Italian war; and in very explicit terms denies the right of the Germanic Confederation to interfere in the war which Austria has commenced respecting one of her non-Germanic possessions. He appeals to the treaties by which the Confederation is constituted, and declares that if Germany goes to the aid of Austria in this war the political equilibrium resulting from these treaties will be destroyed. The circular is described as of considerable length, firm in its tone, and remarkably clear, as Russian circulars are wont to be.

MR. COBDEN AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—The following letter, addressed "to the Electors and Non-electors of Rochdale," has been received from Mr. Cobden:—"Chicago, United States, May 18, 1859. Gentlemen,—I have learnt, on my arrival at this place, that you have done me the honour to elect me to represent your important borough in Parliament. My arrangements had contemplated a further absence of some months from England; I shall, however, curtail my sojourn on this continent, in order that I may return at the earliest possible time to the performance of my Parliamentary duties, and I hope very soon to have the pleasure of thanking you in person for having, in my absence, honoured me with so great a proof of your confidence and kindness. I remain, gentlemen, your faithful servant, RICHARD COBDEN." In a letter to Mr. Walker, of Rochdale, accompanying the above, Mr. Cobden says, "I hope to be in England within a fortnight after you receive this."

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF TWENTY-THREE LIVES.—The ship *Lady Head*, 850 tons burden, homeward bound, from Rangoon to Liverpool, has been lost near the mouth of the Kroomer River, in the neighbourhood of Good Klopee, and all hands, with the exception of three seamen, perished with the ship. A letter sent to Lloyd's by the recent magistrate at Numansdorp, giving the intelligence, states that the catastrophe took place on the 20th of April. The ship, it appears, was laden with rice. She left Rangoon on the 24th of February, her crew numbered twenty-six. The captain had on board his wife and child. About the 18th of April they sighted land, when they stood off, and soon lost sight of it. The next day it came on to blow a heavy gale, with heavy thick weather, which continued the following day, when about four a.m. the captain discovered he was fast driving on to a lee shore. All hands were called to wear ship, but she refused, and about five o'clock the ship struck the rocks, and soon became a total wreck. The captain was seen on the poop, endeavouring to save his wife and child, when the ship broke up, and they were drowned. The rest of the crew shared a similar fate, with the exception of three, named Charles Parrott, Henry Gray, and another, who succeeded in reaching the rocks in safety, although they were much bruised and injured. The only bodies found were the captain's wife and child, which were interred in the sands, the resident magistrate reading the burial service.

LITERATURE.

THE VICISSITUDES OF ITALY SINCE THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA. By A. L. V. GRETTON. Routledge.

This book is the production of an English lady long resident at Genoa, and is the extension of certain papers which appeared in three numbers of the *British and Foreign Evangelical Review*. The form which it assumed in that periodical was an analysis of Ferdinando Ralli's "Istorie Italiane," which brought the narrative down to the end of 1849. In the present volume the history of the events to which it refers is expanded until it embraces those of the present day almost up to the moment when the war now raging in Italy commenced. The leading political events since the rise of a distinctly national party with a common purpose and idea are sketched and dwelt upon especially with reference to the emancipation of Italy from Austrian dominion. It is laid down broadly, and as the starting-point of the argument, that the fate of Italy rests upon that of Piedmont, and that, in a great struggle against Austria, the success or failure of the Sardinians will decide whether the remainder of the peninsula is to participate in the civilisation, the discoveries, and the improvements of the age, or be condemned to worse than actual servitude and inaction. The most suggestive part of the work, therefore, is the account which is given of the growth of Piedmont into the leading State of Italy, and the necessity of her retaining that position with a view to the regeneration of Italy. It is remarkable how large an amount of information and philosophical reasoning on the character of men like Charles Albert, Mazzino d'Azeglio, Cavour, and Mazzini, are contained in the compass of a volume which is, to all intents and purposes, a small one, and which the author determined should be brief in its contents in order that it might be read. Its singular opportuneness to the existing state of things in Italy, as well as its being the key to what is going on, would ensure that result, even if it did not possess the advantage of being a small book.

THE NAVAL OFFICERS' MANUAL. By Captain GLASCOCK, R.N. Stanford.

This is the fourth edition of a work published by Captain Glascock as a manual for every grade of officers in her Majesty's ships. It embraces all the subjects connected with naval duties, and has been brought down by the process of renovation to the present moment. In the successive editions all the matter which had become obsolete by the changes which had taken place in the naval service have been removed, and the authority of more recent writers than the gallant author himself with reference to points treated of have been introduced. The concluding chapter, on the steam-engine, was necessarily indispensable in a work of this kind, and was contributed by a gentleman whose practical acquaintance with the subject rendered it an authority of no mean kind. It is a fact which speaks for itself in reference to this volume that it has been translated into the French, Russian, Swedish, and Turkish languages, and adopted by the navies of those Powers, as well as by that of the United States. The present edition is published by the daughter of the author, and its price has been lowered, so that on every possible ground it has claims on the patronage and support of the service.

Fraser's Magazine.—The opening article in *Fraser* for this month is a contribution of an unusual character, inasmuch as it consists in a letter to the editor from Mr. J. D. Coleridge, defending himself and his father, the late Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, from an attack made on them by Mr. Buckle in the previous number, in reference to their conduct on the trial, as judge and counsel, for the prosecution respectively of one Pooley for alleged blasphemy. No doubt the editor errs on the right side in giving space to a gentleman who conceives that injury has been done to him; but, on the whole, we think that the readers of the magazine would prefer that its pages had been reserved for more of the "pleasanter matter" which follows; for the number is more than usually various and interesting in its contents, comprising, as it does, twelve articles on subjects as wide apart and differing as much in their nature as it is possible to conceive, the elections and the war very appropriately bringing up the close.

The Eclectic Review.—We have always thought that this serial was more nearly true to its mission as a "Review" in the technical sense of the term than most of the monthlies. What is meant is that books should be made as much as possible the basis of articles, and that there should be less of storytelling and of essays in the abstract sense of the term than is commonly the case. This principle is carried out in the present number by the mode in which two or three new works are the texts of the subject-matter which is presented to its readers, and we would especially direct attention to the article entitled "The Austrians and Italy," which is an illustration of that which we desire to indicate. The other subjects are addressed, as they must be from the necessity of the case, to different classes of readers; but, on the whole, it seems that the tone of the magazine tends towards the grave and solid, without at the same time any undue pretension or assumption. The "Brief Notices" of books at the end are very well done, and answer their probable purpose, that of whetting the desire to read the works mentioned in full.

The Universal Review. W. H. Allen and Co.—It would seem as if the conductor of this periodical has reached, even so soon as its fourth number, to a painful sense of his responsibilities. The article entitled "A Reviewer's Parcel" is evidently a picture of an interior drawn from the life. To judge from the tone in which the writer bemoans himself, he is sinking under a monthly avalanche of modern literature; the aspect alone of which is tending not only to deprive him of the time and repose necessary for the operation of thinking, but is actually shortening his life—we hope not because he is assisting in producing a really good periodical, which, as we have before had occasion to state, possesses the merit of improving as it goes on. The present number exhibits a judicious selection of subjects treated with the same freshness and earnestness on which we have previously remarked, and which show that there is so much youthful virility among his contributors as to act amply as compensation for any such decay in his own energies as the bookridden editor seems desirous of indicating. It ought to be noticed that a specialty in this magazine is the regular attention which is paid to subjects connected with India, and the thorough knowledge of the subject with which they are treated, which the internal evidence proves to the least initiated of the readers of the articles in question.

Titan.—The approach of summer must be exercising an epidemic influence on the conductors of periodicals. On opening this magazine immediately after laying down the *Universal Review*, the first title that we light upon is "Who Reads all the Novels?" and again we find the same appeals for mercy against the overflow of books, good, bad, and indifferent. Nevertheless, the responsible victim has buckled to his task manfully, and done all that could be effected in producing a readable and pleasant number of his contribution to the plague he deprecates. The general articles are diverse in their subjects, and the sectional story of the magazine is advanced by four chapters; while the "New Books" are encountered as courageously at the end as the "New Novels" are



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dealt with (under protest) in the middle. As we have before observed, when once you have got over the title of this serial—which is certainly a stumbling-block—you always become satisfied with and mostly interested in its contents.

The Art-Journal.—The principal illustrations from the Royal collection are, this month, "The Sisters," by Eastlake, and "The Herdsman," by Berghem. The first is an engraving, by Graves, A.R.A., of a charming picture by the President of the Royal Academy. The figures are portraits of sisters, English by birth and blood, but idealised by the art of the painter and his use of accessories into a picture which, perhaps, partakes more of the Italian school than might be expected from the subjects on which it is based. As a composition it is characterised by great delicacy and elegance, and is more expressive of gentleness than of power—more pleasing than striking. The picture is at Osborne. "The Herdsman" is engraved by J. B. Allen, from a picture by Berghem at Windsor, and fully carries out the object of this journal in presenting, with monthly regularity, the best specimens of the different styles of art. Amidst a considerable variety of articles of great interest in connection with the specialty of the journal, we may, perhaps, direct attention to that which treats of Michael Angelo, under the head of "Rome and her Works of Art," and particularly to the engravings which illustrate it.

The National Magazine.—The literary department of this magazine is this month quite equal to the average. As regards the illustrations, although they are well chosen, we fancy that there is a falling off in their execution. The engravings seem to be less clear and sharply defined than usual. It may be that the circulation of the magazine is so great that the blocks become worn after a certain number of impressions have been taken, and it has chanced that we have received one of the later copies. We hope so.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.—No doubt the demand for maps of the seat of war in Italy is considerable, and publishers are doing their best to supply it. Mr. Stanford, of Charing-cross, has issued no less than four, which we mention in the order of their magnitude, and looking to their getting-up and their price. They are respectively designated "The Map of Italy," "The Map of North Italy and the Surrounding Countries," "Maclure, Macdonald, and Macgregor's Large-scale

Map of the Seat of War in Italy, traced from the Sardinian Government Map," and "A Map of North Italy." It need hardly be said that they are all executed with that care and minuteness of detail which alone can ensure their usefulness and their use by those persons who wish to be geographically exact in their knowledge of that part of Europe in which so much interest now centres.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

MESSRS. COCKS and Co. have published a song, a waltz, and a polka, composed by H. Frederick Cowen, a child of seven years old. We have not, generally speaking, faith in infant precocity, which is very often found to end in nothing; and we think it is wise in a parent to see that the talent of his child be cultivated and matured before being displayed to the world. But to all general propositions there are exceptions, and, in music, the case of Mozart instantly suggests itself—Mozart who, at nine years old, composed works which are still regarded with admiration. Dr. Burney must have regretted all his life his unfortunate sneer about the precocity of Master Mozart. Master Cowen may or may not be destined to become another Mozart; but he certainly is a surprising child, and we find his youthful efforts very interesting. The song entitled "A Mother's Love" is a simple melody, perfectly pure and regular, and at the same time sweet and expressive. The pianoforte accompaniment, too, is technically correct, while it does not betray any traces of being "touched up" by a more experienced friend. Indeed, we believe that this gifted child's music has been printed as he wrote it; for in the other compositions there are some mistakes which would otherwise have been corrected, as in "The Daisy Waltz," where the rhythm is faulty, in consequence of one of the phrases having a bar too few. We think, in short, that Master Cowen's friends have reason to be proud of his talents, which, with the aid of long, severe, and well-directed study, may one day produce precious fruit.

A "Persian Serenade" for the pianoforte, by E. Silas (Cramer and Co.), is a masterly little piece, worthy of its composer. The harp effects are very pleasing.—"L'Addio de Schubert," by Polydore de Vos (Cramer and Co.), is also an elegant pianoforte piece; it is called by the author a "Mélodie-Réverie," and is founded on a fine melody of Schubert. There is a third piece of a similar description (same composer and publishers) called "Kriegers Heimkehr, Morceau de Salon," which, without being very difficult, is exceedingly brilliant and affective. Messrs. Cramer have also published two sets of pianoforte pieces by Joseph Derfler, which have much merit. One of the sets is entitled "Morceaux Fantastiques," a title which did not prepossess us in their favour, for there is too much of the fantastic in the present fashionable German style; but the music, though complex and difficult, is sufficiently clear and regular. There are among them two pieces especially deserving of notice. The one entitled a "Chorus" is designed to imitate the effects of a chorus of voices with instrumental accompaniments and intervening solos; the other is a "Song without Words," very smooth and melodious. Both are valuable practice for acquiring a vocal and cantabile style of playing.

Among the recently-published vocal music, the following songs call for special notice:—"I'll Me Not," by Balfe (Wessel and Co.), is a largely-developed and very beautiful composition, the words by the well-known American littérateur, Mr. N. P. Willis. Three ballads by G. A. Macfarren, "A Dream of the Past," "Charming little Alice," and "I hear thy voice in dreaming hours" (Cramer and Co.), are among the most pleasing things lately produced by this fertile composer. The name of John Barnett, once so deservedly popular, is nowadays seldom met with in connection with a new publication, and we were glad to see it on the titlepage of a song called "Dear Napoli," published by Cramer. It is the song of the Neapolitan exile, and seems to have been suggested by the arrival of Poirio and his companions in this country. The verses, by Mr. W. H. Bellamy, are good, bating the affectation of calling Naples "Napoli" in writing English. The music is full of expression, and remarkable for the rich and masterly harmony of the accompaniment. Dr. Mackay's charming lyric, "Tis Merry in the Mead," so redolent of spring, with its freshness and joy, has been very agreeably set to music by J. Bolingbroke Cooper (Wessel and Co.). The melody is light, airy, and graceful. Mr. George Linley, the most prolific of all our ballad composers, has produced two pretty things (both published by Cramer), "Little Sophy," from Sir Bulwer Lytton's last novel, "What will he do with it?" and "Muriel," from "John Halifax, Gentleman." They are both (as they ought to be) quite simple, but have touches of art which show the musician.

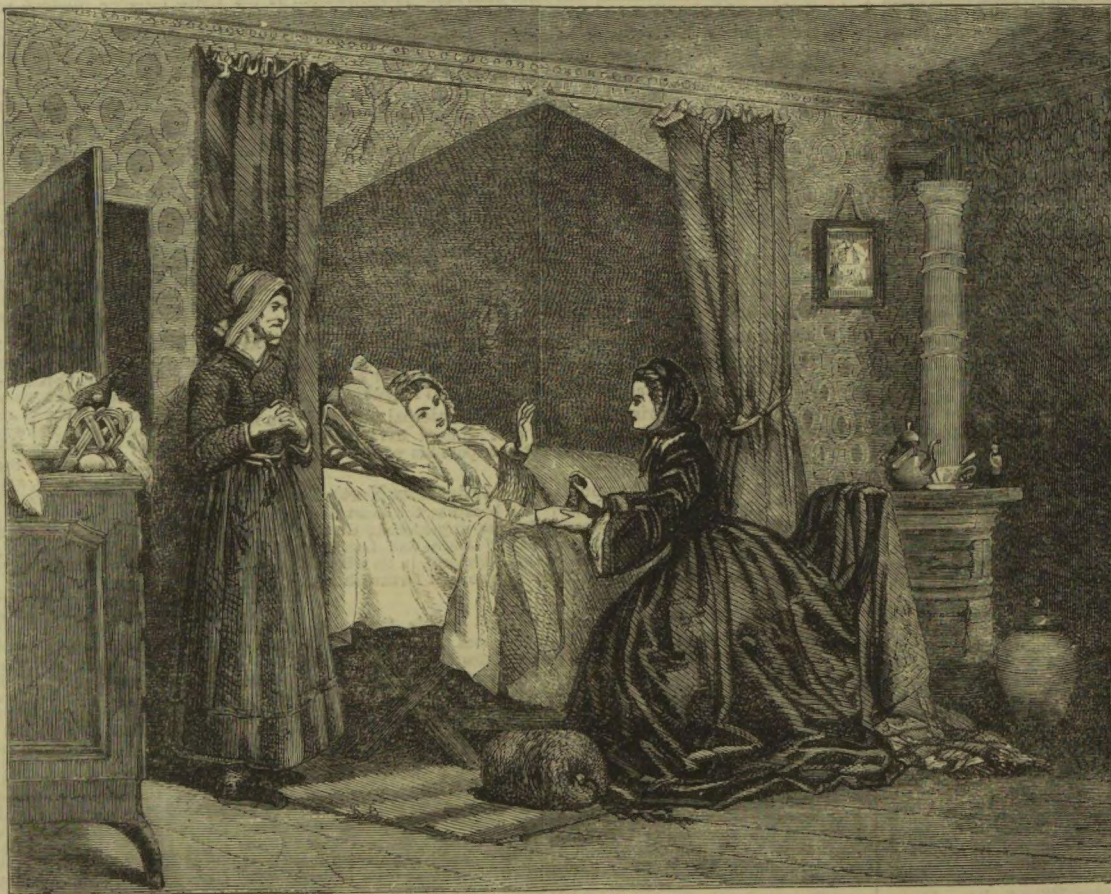
MISS RODEN.

THIS young lady, whose Portrait we present to our readers, created considerable interest by the excellence of her début last spring in Boildien's opera, "La Calife de Bagdad," produced at the Theatre Royal Adelphi, and has lately added much to her reputation as a vocalist at the Royal Polytechnic Institution by the artistic manner in which she executed the music of *Polly* in the interesting lecture on "The Beggar's Opera," several of the press remarking they did not remember *Polly's* music being rendered in such a manner since the days of Miss Stephens. Miss Roden has embraced the musical profession from circumstances to which we have no right further to allude than to say they are such as are highly creditable to her. She commenced her studies with the late Crivelli, and at his decease continued them with Signor Perugini.

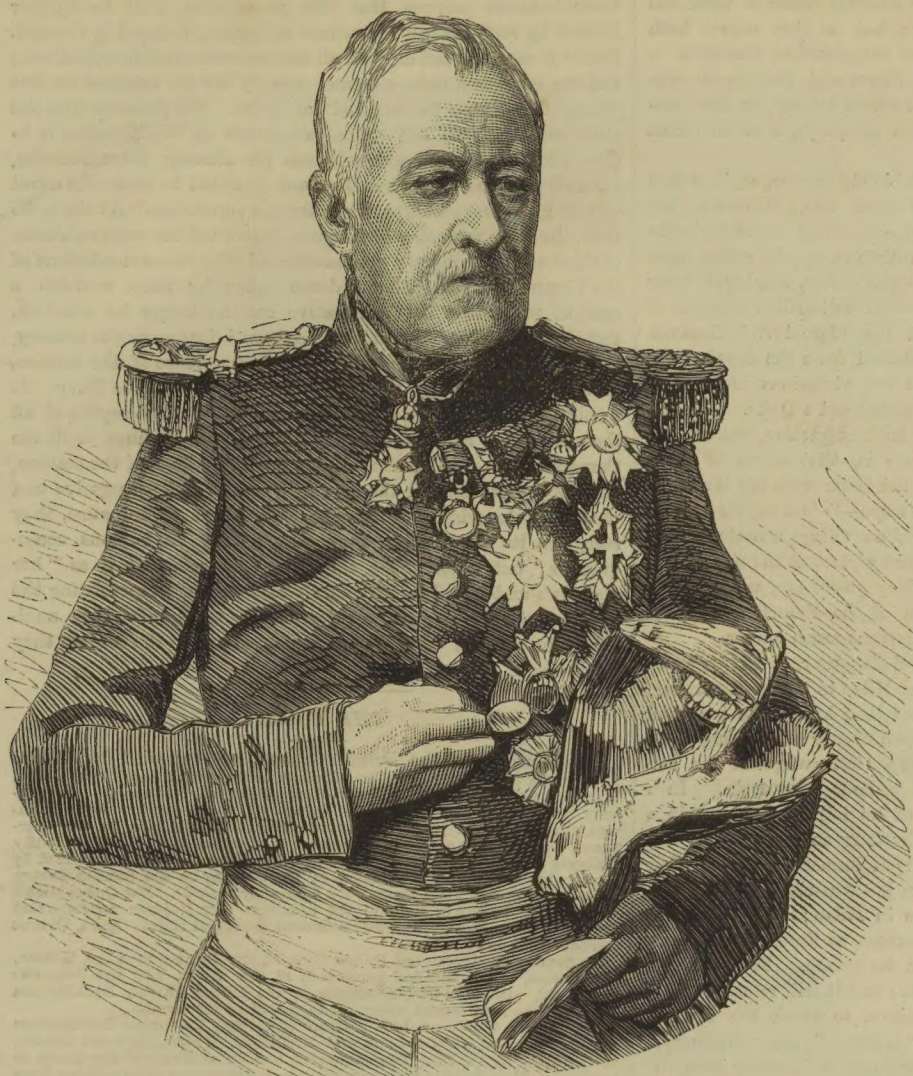
Her voice is a mezzo-soprano of high register, combined with much sweetness, having in a remarkable degree the quality called sympathetic, and her method has been well cared for by two such masters. Crivelli was accustomed to say, "You can only teach your pupils so far: if they have intellect, they will sing; if they have not, they will only make pleasant sounds." He spoke to an old friend thus, "Miss Roden has a charming voice; she begins to think in music; to-morrow come to me, and you shall hear her; she gives you the great pleasure to make you cry." This was high praise from the old maestro. It is much easier to charm the senses than to touch the heart. That particular mode of singing seems to us the best which leaves the impression that the words of the poet are as well cared for as the notes of the composer, and all those who have heard Miss Roden will find this attribute in her vocalisation.

"BENEVOLENCE." PAINTED BY BAUGNIET.

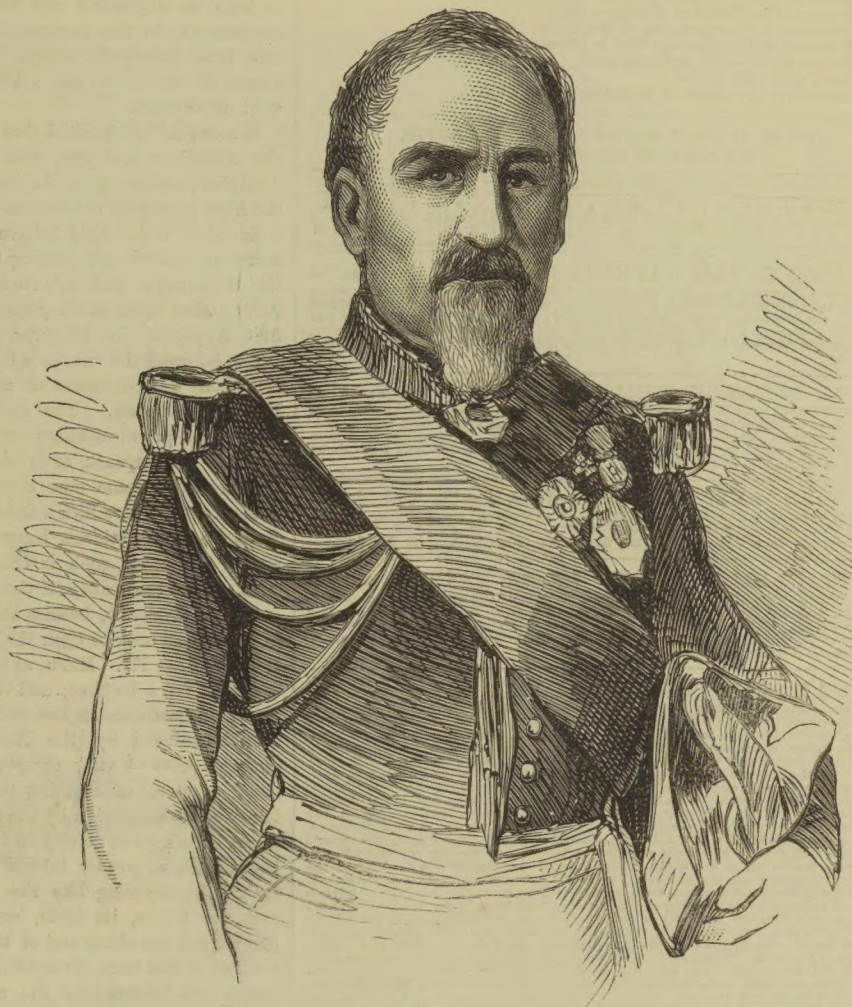
M. BAUGNIET, though so extensively and successfully occupied in the line of portraiture, can find time occasionally for the indulgence of his fancy, an amiable result of which we see before us in the little picture entitled "Benevolence," now exhibiting at the French Gallery, Pall-mall. It is a touching little subject, representing the chamber of a sick woman, whom a lady visits, and presses upon her a well-filled purse. The amiable expression of the donor is quietly rendered, as well as the gratitude and surprise in the faces of the invalid and her aged mother, who stands by the head of the bed. The various details of the picture are all appropriate to the subject, and are carefully elaborated without any undue ostentation; the finish throughout is of the utmost delicacy and expression.



"BENEVOLENCE."—PAINTED BY CHARLES BAUGNIET.—AT THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.



MARSHAL CASTELLANE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF LYONS.



GENERAL CAMOU, COMMANDER OF THE 2ND DIVISION OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD.—SEE PAGE 565

MARSHAL CASTELLANE.

THE so-called armies of Paris and Lyons have furnished the first contingents for the war in Italy. The city of Lyons may be looked upon as the first halting-place of the troops sent from Paris to the seat of war; and the command of this place, which is at present frequently changing its garrison, is one of great importance and responsibility. Marshal Castellane is its actual Commander-in-Chief; and in giving the venerable old soldier's Portrait we are glad to be able to add the following details of his career.

Esprit-Victor-Elisabeth-Boniface de Castellane, Marshal of France and Senator, was born at Paris in March, 1788, and is consequently in his seventy-second year. His sturdy character as a youth indicated early his military vocation. He entered the army as a common soldier in 1804, and soon passed through the inferior grades. In 1806 he was a Sub-Lieutenant of Dragoons, in which capacity he started on the Italian campaign. Subsequently, in 1808, he was appointed Lieutenant, and greatly distinguished himself in Spain. In 1809 he was sent to Germany; took a part in the battle of Wagram; was decorated, and thenceforward became one of Napoleon's favourite officers. He was Captain in 1810; went through the Russian campaign in the capacity of Aide-de-Camp to the Count of Loban, and was named Chef d'Escadron at Moscow. During the ever-memorable retreat from that city he had his right hand frost-

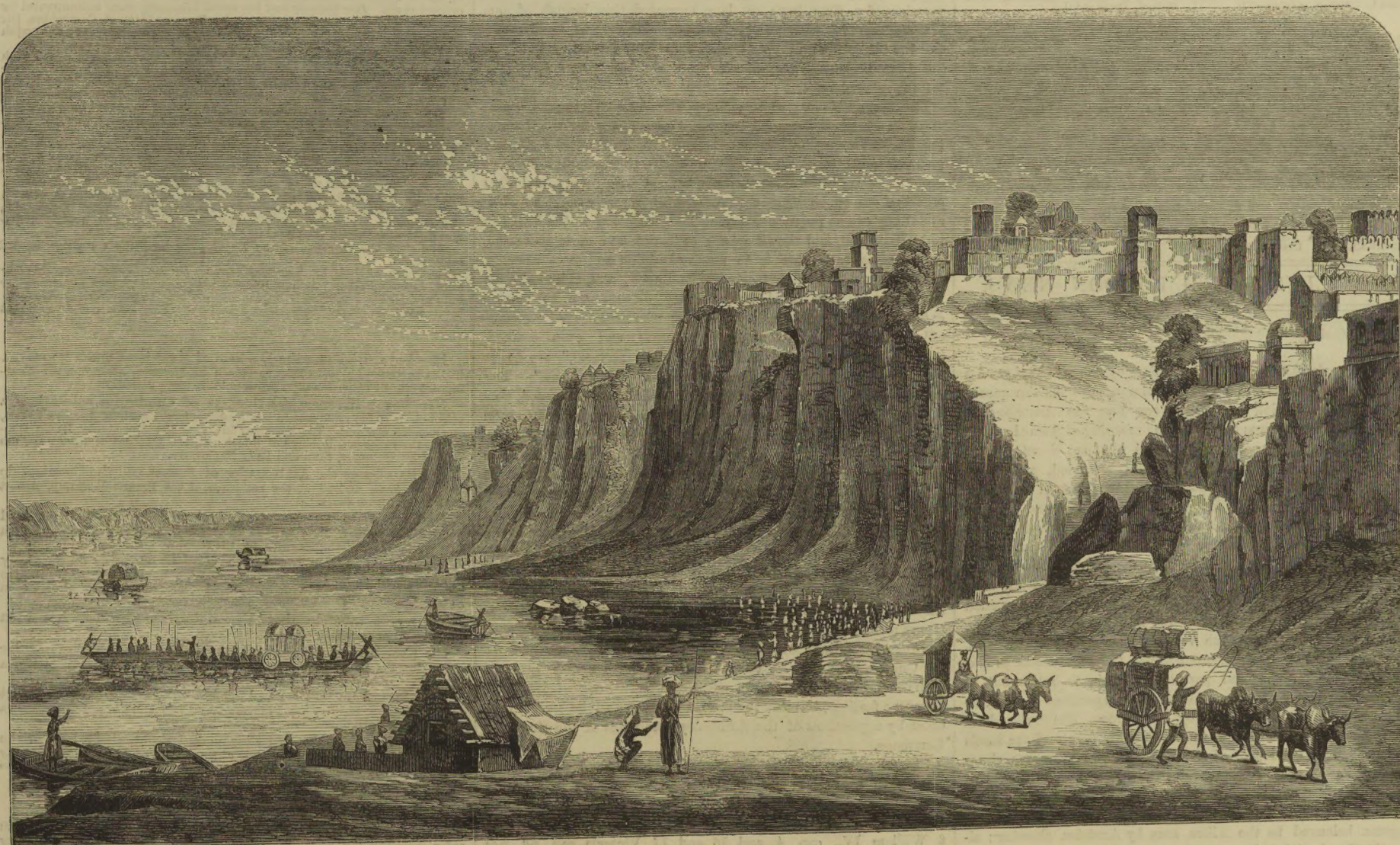
bitten. After the fall of the Empire he adopted the cause of the Restoration, and was appointed Colonel of the Royal Hussars in 1822. In the year following he took a part in the war with Spain, but was recalled because his generous sentiments prevented him from aiding the political persecutions undertaken by King Ferdinand. He became a partisan of the Opposition towards the end of the Restoration. In 1832 he was present at the siege of Antwerp, and the same year was named Lieutenant-General and Commander of the Army of the Pyrenees. He was made a Peer of France in 1837, and went for a short time to Algeria. It was he who, by his energetic arrangements, prevented the revolutionary rising in 1848. His latest appointment was to the command of the army of Lyons, where he has succeeded in maintaining order during the numerous crises through which that great manufacturing city has recently passed. For his great services the Emperor Napoleon III. made him a Senator (Jan. 26, 1852), and a Marshal of France (Dec. 2, 1852). He has been in the possession of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour since 1847.

Notwithstanding his advanced age, his activity is astonishing, and his conduct is characterised by numerous eccentricities. We saw him several times in the summer of 1853 on the parade of the Place Bellecour at Lyons, where he "assisted" every evening (with spectacles on nose) at the public military concert which takes place

there during the fine weather. His extreme politeness was put to a severe test as his trembling hand used to be constantly employed in touching his cocked hat in recognition of the respectful salutations of the promenading crowd which frequents the parade as much for pleasure of seeing the old Marshal as for listening to the excellent music.

CALPEE.

THIS is a town in Hindostan, in the province of Agra, situated on the Jumna, about fifty miles south-south-west of Cawnpore. The original town stood on the plain, remote from the river; but repeated incursions by the Mahrattas induced the inhabitants to remove it to its present position, among extensive ravines, where there is a fort which commands the navigation of the Jumna. The town is large and populous, and has been accustomed to carry on a considerable trade. It was, at least before the recent troubles in India, an entrepôt for the cotton of the south-west territories, and was noted for its paper and sugarcandy—an item of product not so unimportant in the East as its name implies to European ideas. It is to be hoped that the restoration of tranquillity in the district in which it is situated has had a corresponding effect on its condition as one of the trading towns of India.



CALPEE, ON THE JUMNA.—FROM AN INDIAN DRAWING.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cator, the commanding officer, has ordered directing the whole of the officers and men of the Kent Artillery Militia to assemble at Dover on the 29th instant for twenty-one days' training and exercise. The regiment is also to be inspected by a Government field officer.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

FOR the third time in the not half-expired year a Speech from the Throne has been delivered. There was nothing in the Address of Tuesday last that every one had not anticipated, unless it were the last paragraph, in which Lord Derby announces his idea that if the question of Reform can be adjusted this year, *tant mieux*, but, if more pressing business comes up, why, Reform may be postponed, but still ought to be attended to at no very distant date, as there seems to be a feeling on the subject. Regrets that Lord Malmesbury, the indispensable, has not been able to keep the peace of Europe, and urgent advice to put this country into a state of defence, were almost matters of course. The only addition is the announcement that, as somebody else reigns in Naples, vice Bomba, we resume the diplomatic relations which it was impossible to maintain with the defunct tyrant.

But there had been an eve of Parliament. There is a handsome room in King-street, St. James's, well known to aristocratic ladies who dance, and to which, when fashionable lectures, yacht dinners, and other elegant enjoyments are on foot, the non-aristocratic world is admitted, on certain pecuniary terms. To this chandelied chamber thronged on Monday a great number of Liberal members of Parliament. Readers of Homer (per Pope) will remember that, when Achilles had made up his mind to leave off sulking and to slaughter the Trojans, he received counsel:—

But go, Pelides, as affairs require,
Before the Grecian peers renounce thine ire;
Then, uncontrolled, in boundless war engage,
And Fate with strength supply thy mighty rage.

So Achilles went and made it up with Agamemnon, and then rushed to fight Hector. And so, to compare small things with great, the Viscount Palmerston, in the presence of the Liberal senators of Britain, did, on Tuesday, profess that if there were one man in the world whom he honoured more than another, or was more willing to serve under, that man was the Lord John Russell. Similar professions, *mutatis mutandis*, proceeded from Lord John, and then they and the meeting addressed themselves to the question of battle with Lord Derby.

While these lines are being penned the issue of battle is not decided, but it is highly probable that the fatal bulletin will appear on another page. The son of the Duke of Devonshire moved an amendment to the Address on Tuesday night, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer invited instant division. But that promptness was not acceptable to the assailants, for reasons perfectly well understood by everybody. After debate, in which Mr. Disraeli made some very strong hits, and raised some very weak arguments, and in which Lord Palmerston by no means put forth the full Achillean strength, the trial of force was adjourned—Wednesday, a *dies non* as regards important discussions, intervening, and enabling stragglers to be whipped up. As we write, the general impression is that, supposing there is no defection, the Cabinet will be speedily placed in a minority; but the majority is much more moderately estimated than in the haughty days immediately following the general election. "Remember," say Conservatives, "that Sir Robert Peel had a majority of seven against him and did not resign." "Ah, we shall have more than that," say Liberals. But they keep very near the margin of the double of that number.

Terribly different is the contest that is raging in the south of Europe. A fearful struggle has taken place between the Austrians and their enemies, and the battle of Magenta has become an historical name. Blood has been more freely shed than at any time within the recollection of those who have been born during the last forty years, and the carnage of those dreadful days which ended the baleful career of Napoleon seems to have been equalled in a conflict that has little obvious result, save slaughter. The ability to bring together immense armies appears to have aggravated the awful features of war. Tactics and strategy seem to be thought less of, now that fearful destruction of life can be made up for, in a military point of view, by bringing new men to the scene of strife; and battle becomes a stubborn encounter between two crowds, instead of a brilliant struggle between intellectual Generals. At this instant the banks of the Ticino are loaded with dead, but we hear not what has really been gained. The French evidently fought splendidly, and the probability is that the victory is with them; but (independently of contradictory accounts of no great value) the use of this victory is uncertain, and the Austrians have either renewed or are preparing to renew the fight. The occupation of Milan counts for little, except in name. But we necessarily await the means of judging with any accuracy of the bearing of this sanguinary episode upon the general features of the war.

Our Sovereign's daughter has returned to her home in Berlin. The Princess embarked at Gravesend, and a *contratempo*—the running aground of the Royal yacht—somewhat delayed her homeward journey, but the casualty was of the slightest character. The Gravesend people showed much enthusiasm, and are stated to have loyally smashed the windows of one of the "authorities" who had endeavoured to prevent the reception of the Princess from taking any form likely to diminish the finances of the Corporation. The Queen and her two elder daughters honoured Covent Garden Opera with their presence on the previous Tuesday; and the visit, besides affording the public the pleasure of seeing the young wife of Prince Frederick, luckily interposed between the censure of the said public and a singer who has been an object of contention between two operative managers, and whose advisers placed him in a very undesirable position. In the presence of the Royal ladies disapprobation took a gentle form, and soon subsided.

A Queen's face
Gives grace.

We know not how far the custom of reinterments is likely to be carried. John Hunter's remains were recently removed to the Abbey, and on Wednesday those of General Picton, after forty-four years' rest, were taken to St. Paul's. The minority of those who now take an interest in public matters remember "how the gallant Picton fell," and how he might have survived the dreadful day but that the scoundrelly jobbing which in those times was practised in regard to the British Army had supplied horses not fit for the work they had to do; and Picton, mounted on one of the unworthy beasts, was unable to escape. At least let that lesson be remembered; and, now that England is arming, let those who have to check our contracts see that they are fulfilled in letter and spirit. There is no trifle in a battle. The old wisdom serves again,—"For want of a nail the shoe was lost, for want of a shoe the horse was lost, for want of a horse the rider was lost," being taken and slain by the enemy. This is a prosaic lesson from a hero's funeral, but, if heeded, may postpone many hero-funerals.

BRAZIL.—His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil opened the third Session of the tenth Legislature of the General Legislative Assembly on the 10th of May, 1859.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. S. C. Hall will give his reading, "Authors of the Age," at Willis's Rooms, on Monday evening next, the 13th inst., for the benefit of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption.

A dock labourer named Derrick brought an action in the Bail Court, on Monday, against a dentist in Ratcliff-highway, named Croucher, for breaking his jaw in pulling out a tooth. The jury gave him £10 damages.

SOCIETY FOR THE LIBERATION OF RELIGION.—The triennial conference of this society—being the Anti State Church Association on an enlarged basis—was held on Tuesday and Wednesday at Freemasons' Hall, and passed off with great éclat. The conference closed on Wednesday evening with a public soiree.

AN EXPLOSION OF GAS took place at St. Paul's Cathedral on Saturday last, but it was fortunately unattended with serious consequences. A solid timber bench, used by the carpenters in the employ of the cathedral authorities, was shivered to pieces, and a kind of shield for the index of the meter was broken into matchwood.

RIFLE CORPS.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of St. George's, Hanover-square, to establish a rifle corps for that district, was held at the Hanover-square Rooms on Saturday. Sir De Lacy Evans presided; and among the speakers were Sir Hamilton Seymour, General Sir Duncan M'Dougall, General Pringle Taylor, and Mr. Olivier. The meeting was numerously attended, and several persons were enrolled as members.

THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday the thirty-first annual festival of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, was held at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street—the Earl of Carlisle in the Chair, supported by about 100 gentlemen, most of them the immediate patrons and subscribers to the institution. The subscriptions of the evening approached £2000.—The late Joshua Drinkald, Esq., of Blandford-square, has by his will bequeathed £2000 to the funds of the Royal Free Hospital.

THE SHREWSBURY ESTATES.—The arguments in the important case, the Earl of Shrewsbury v. Scott and another, which occupied the Court of Common Pleas for eight days, were on Thursday brought to a termination. The Lord Chief Justice delivered the unanimous judgment of the Court (consisting of his Lordship and Justices Williams, Willes, and Byles) in favour of the plaintiff, and that the rule obtained by Serjeant Shee must be discharged. By this decision, unless there should be an appeal, the vast estates attach to the earldom.

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY, KENSAL-GREEN, was consecrated on Monday by Dr. Morris, Bishop of Troy. After the consecration of the cemetery the altar in the chapel was consecrated, and high mass celebrated by the Rev. W. J. O'Connor. The cemetery comprises thirty acres laid out so that each grave forms the centre of a space equal to four square yards. With only one interment in each grave, the ground can therefore contain above 36,000 adult bodies.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 786 boys and 807 girls—in all 1593 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1485.—Under the influence of fine weather the weekly deaths in London have fallen below 1000. In the five weeks that have elapsed since the end of April the mortality has continued to decline; and in the week that ended last Saturday the total deaths numbered 998, being 78 less than the number which would have occurred if the average rate of mortality for the beginning of June had prevailed.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival of this society was held at the London Tavern on Tuesday evening—the Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot presiding, supported by about 100 friends of the institution. There are now sixty-four pensioners on the list; and a special pension to the honour of Caxton, the introducer of printing into England, requires about £150 to complete it, to secure which sum the Rev. J. M. Bellow has promised to give a public lecture on the life and character of Caxton, which will doubtless prove attractive. The subscriptions amounted to above £500, exclusive of a like sum as a donation from the late Mr. Biggs, the proprietor of the *Family Herald*.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.—The fifth conversazione for the season of this society took place on Wednesday evening, at the galleries of the Architectural Association. The attendance of members and their friends was very numerous, the whole suite of apartments being crowded. Mr. W. Atkinson presided. The business of the evening was opened by Mr. H. Ottley, who delivered an extremely interesting lecture, entitled "An Hour with the Old Masters." Some other pleasing papers were read in the course of the evening, and the proceedings were varied and enlivened by a musical performance, conducted by Mr. Alfred Gilbert.

GREAT CATHOLIC DEMONSTRATION AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On Wednesday afternoon a meeting was held at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, called by the Catholic clergy and laity, the latter including most of the Catholic nobility and gentry in town, "to adopt measures for securing to Catholic inmates of workhouses and prisons the rights of religious equality, and that spiritual assistance of which they stand in need, and which is necessary for the good order and discipline of such establishments." Resolutions were passed in accordance with the object of the meeting, and a deputation was appointed to have an interview with the Earl of Derby on the subject discussed at the meeting.

THE CHARITY CHILDREN AT ST. PAUL'S.—The streets of London presented an animated appearance on Thursday morning in consequence of long lines of school children, habited in their quaint costume, passing through them on their way to St. Paul's Cathedral. The children of the various schools were preceded by the Incumbent and Curate of the parish in their clerical robes, the beadle in his richest garb, and carrying his staff of office, the churchwardens, and other officials. The interior of the Cathedral was fitted up for the occasion, the seats extending by slight gradations upwards, from the large open space under the dome to the west door. They were well filled, and the scene was a very pleasing one. Full choral service was performed, and the children sung the 100th Psalm with vigour and precision. The sermon was preached by the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Villiers, Bishop of Carlisle.

LONDON CABMEN'S LORD'S-DAY REST ASSOCIATION.—The first annual meeting of this association was held on Monday evening, at the Music Hall, Store-street—the Hon. A. Kinnaird in the chair. The report stated that there were about 10,000 men employed in London as cabmen, and about 2000 others as ostlers and stablehelpers, who, with their wives and families, represented a population of about 40,000 people. The object of the society was to secure to this large class of persons the advantages of the Christian Sabbath. The growth of a better feeling among cabmen was exhibited in the gradual increase in the number of those who yearly took out the six-day rather than the seven-day licences at Somerset House since 1853. In that year 570 did so, and last year the six-day licences were 1240. Several gentlemen having advocated the claims of the association the proceedings terminated in the usual manner.

CITY OF LONDON AUXILIARY TO THE LONDON CITY MISSION.—Lord John Russell presided at the annual meeting of this society held on Saturday last. Of all objects that, he said, was the most praiseworthy. Although large sums—in a recent case £60,000—were expended in the erection of churches, he believed the poor were very seldom seen in them, and he suggested that the cause might be the unwillingness of the poor to come in contact with the luxury that was to be seen in places of worship. He thought much good might be done if rooms or buildings were opened in which the people might meet and have the Gospel preached to them. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Joseph Hoare, M.P., Mr. R. C. L. Bevan, Dr. McCaul, Mr. S. Gurney, Mr. Robert Charles, Mr. Chambers (Common Serjeant), Mr. Joseph Payne, Mr. George Moore, and Mr. Cole. The noble chairman subscribed £10 towards the funds.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The second Sydenham flower-show for the season was held on Wednesday. The show of roses, though good, was not equal to that of the last exhibition, but the geraniums were never excelled. The fuchsias were very fine, and the calceolarias (but few, if any, of which were exhibited on the last occasion) excited universal admiration. The whole length of the aisles, north and south, was lined with the choicest flowers, whilst the central stand in the transept opposite the great Handel orchestra presented, through the stove and greenhouse plants, a blaze of beauty. In fruits the strawberries (especially the British Queens), the pines, and the grapes were worthy of all admiration, and showed the rapid advance of horticulture in this country. Messrs. Lane, Paul, Veitch, Turner, and Francis were the principal exhibitors. The amount distributed in prizes by the company exceeded £500, a liberality which was justified by the high character of the exhibition. The play of the fountains and the extra military bands added, as at the May show, to the general attraction. The number of visitors was 7578, of whom 2795 held season tickets.

IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY, on Wednesday, judgment was delivered in the case of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company v. the London and South-Western Railway Company and the Portsmouth Railway. It came before the Court on a motion for a decree in the cause, and was practically an appeal from a decision by Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, who refused to grant an injunction which the plaintiffs, the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, sought to obtain, in January last, to restrain the London and South-Western Railway Company from using a joint line of the two companies from Havant to Portsmouth, and also their joint station at Landport, Portsea, for the purposes of the traffic of the Portsmouth Railway, of which line the South-Western Company had become the lessees. The Court (the Lord Chancellor and Lord Justice Turner), after a careful review of the facts, and examining in detail the various Acts of the respective companies, granted the injunction prayed for by the Brighton and South Coast Railway, restraining the South-Western Company from carrying their Portsmouth traffic over their line until further orders, with leave to apply; the South-Western Company to pay the costs of the appeal.

METROPOLITAN TOLLS COMMISSION.—The Royal Commission sat, for the first time after the recess, on Friday week, at their offices, Richmond-terrace, Parliament-street—present, Viscount Eversley, chairman; the Hon. Colonel Pennant, M.P., and Mr. Wrightson, M.P. The examination of witnesses for the Toll Reform Association was proceeded with; and Mr. Bradfield, after referring to some statements which had been made by members of the Islington vestry, to the effect that the movement for the abolition of tolls was merely an agitation on the part of the omnibus proprietors, stated that the imposition of a horse-tax would be to perpetuate the grievance in another and more aggravated form. The Government at present received £25,000 a year as the produce of the horse-tax, and he thought that the Government would not add to the existing burdens for the purpose of relieving the parishes from the expense of keeping the roads in repair. Mr. Ashdown, Mr. Ayres, Mr. Martin, and some other witnesses, gave evidence to a similar effect.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—Wednesday being Apposition-day at this school, the distribution of prizes and the delivery of speeches took place in the presence of Dr. Kynaston (the Head Master), the Masters and Wardens of the Mercers' Company, the Bishops of Durham, Manchester, Lichfield, Winchester, and Llandaff, the Dean of St. Paul's, and a large number of other visitors. The 350th anniversary of the foundation falling in this year, the opportunity was taken to celebrate the circumstance by a recitation of the "Lays of the Seven Half Centuries," in which the characteristic events of each epoch were duly recorded. Mr. How, the captain of the school, recited this jubilee ode, which was listened to with much attention, and received with applause. The distribution of prizes then took place as follows, the Head Master accompanying each prize with kind words of promise and encouragement:—Governors' Prizes: Greek verse translation from *Hamlet*, act iv., scene 4, How; highly distinguished, Blyth. Latin hexameter translation from Dryden's "Palamon and Arcite," Dean; highly distinguished, How and South. English essay (awarded as a second prize in the Truro prize competition), Travener; highly distinguished, How. Sleath Prize: Latin Essay, "Pythagoreorum Collegio," How; highly distinguished, Spurling. Truro Prize and Medal: English essay on "Slavery and Serfdom, Ancient and Modern," Spurling. Milton Prize: English verse on "The Truce of God," Travener; second prize, Powell.

MEETING OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.—A private meeting of the members of the Liberal party took place, on Monday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms, at which 268 gentlemen, representing every section and shade of Liberal opinion, were present. Lord Palmerston opened the proceedings, and suggested the course of action which should be pursued, alluding to the cordial understanding which existed between Lord John Russell and himself; and intimating that any Administration which might be formed by him under existing circumstances must be composed of all sections of the Liberal party. Lord John Russell followed in the same strain, and said that, if Lord Palmerston were called upon to form a Government, he would give him his hearty co-operation; and delicately hinted that if, on the other hand, he was required to form one, he would at once desire the advice and assistance of Lord Palmerston. Mr. Roebuck spoke disparagingly of the proposed amendment. Mr. Coningham followed, and combated Mr. Roebuck's view. Mr. Bright said he had great reluctance in joining an attempt to displace Lord Derby's Government, and that nothing could induce him to do so but the conviction which he entertained that the present Ministry could not preserve peace. Mr. Horsman and Mr. Lindsay objected to the amendment as precipitate. With these exceptions the meeting was unanimous, and upon the whole the meeting was considered satisfactory.

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS IN A CHURCH.—The quarrel between the rival preachers of St. George's-in-the-East was renewed on Sunday afternoon. Although it was known that the Rev. Hugh Allen would not attend to deliver the afternoon lecture (he having complied with the request of the Bishop of London to abstain from preaching until a legal determination had been come to as to the Rector's right to interfere), yet a large number of persons thronged to the church. At four the Rev. Bryan King, preceded by a choir of eight or ten young men, entered the church in procession. As soon as the people got sight of them a storm of hisses and groans commenced, which continued till the procession had arrived at the reading-desk, when it was discovered that the minister's and chorists' place in the choir were occupied by the people. The Rev. Bryan King then retired within the communion-rails, the chorists remaining outside, and then commenced a chant which had the effect of, amid cries of "No Puseyism!" "No Popery!" raising an increased amount of hissing and groaning, which completely drowned the chanting. After an interval of about ten minutes the Rector, with his choir, retired from the church, followed by some of the police, amid renewed groans, hisses, and cries of "Down with Puseyism!" "We want Hugh Allen!" At the seven o'clock service there was another demonstration of the parishioners' feelings towards the Rector, who went through the service without interruption, but the hissing commenced as soon as the preacher ascended the pulpit, and it was repeated at intervals until the service was completely over, when the Rector, with his choir, retired, followed by cries of "No Popery!"

REINTERMENT OF GENERAL PICTON'S REMAINS.—On Wednesday morning, according to arrangement, the remains of the late Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Picton were removed from the cemetery belonging to St. George's, Hanover-square, to St. Paul's Cathedral. The coffin was placed on a gun-carriage drawn by eight horses. The body was followed by Mr. J. Picton, the Hon. Colonel Vereker, Colonel Bagot, General Wood, the Rev. H. Howarth, B.D., Rector of St. George's, and other gentlemen. Then followed the carriages of Lord Stafford, Mr. Estcourt, the Home Secretary, Lord Gough, General Sir F. Stovin, Sir R. Burgoyne, Sir H. Ross, Sir R. Gardiner, and Sir J. Coleman. The procession moved slowly through the principal streets to St. Paul's Cathedral. The Very Rev. Dean Milman, Archdeacon Hale, the Rev. W. Murray, and several other Prelates and Minor Canons, preceded the body to the crypt, where a vault had been constructed, not far from the tomb of Wellington, the organ playing the "Dead March in Saul." Followed by the old comrades of the illustrious General, the body was conveyed in the most solemn silence to the tomb, where it was received and lowered into the grave, in the presence of Colonel Vereker, J. Picton, Esq., and a large number of private mourners. The cavalcade was then re-formed; the carriage of the Lord Mayor, immediately followed by that of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, heading the mournful cortege.

A telegram was received on Wednesday announcing the successful lying of the Red Sea cable as far as Aden on the 23rd of May.

The *Odessa Messenger* states that it is proposed to establish a telegraphic line between Ismail and Odessa, thus conveying news from Western Europe to Constantinople without passing by Vienna.

The *Presse Egyptienne* of the 26th ult., published at Alexandria, states that the preliminary works for cutting through the Isthmus of Suez are going on with great activity.

From Berlin we learn that Mr. Wright, the American Envoy, has purchased for 40,000 dollars the library of Baron Humboldt, left as a legacy to his body servant.

The *Herald* publishes a new analysis of the political opinions of the new Parliament, which it arranges as follows:—Ministerial, 306; Independents, 65; Palmerston, 107; Russell, 148; Bright, 28.

A very ingenious machine for the execution of sculpture has recently been introduced in an improved form from the Continent by Mr. W. Barnes, of the Euston-road.

A reward of a gold cup was promised to the person wearing the most extravagant costume at a ball at the Frères Provençaux, Paris. A wight dressed like a windmill was the successful competitor.

The following are among the recent arrivals at Oatlands Park Hotel, Walton-on-Thames:—The Earl and Countess of Ellesmere and family; Lord and Lady Hobart; Lady Beaumont and family; Rev. H. Addington and family; Miss Burdett Coutts and party; and Sir William Abdy.

The Hon. Henry Smith, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, has arrived in town for the purpose of presenting the Address of the Canadian Legislature inviting her Majesty to visit Canada on the occasion of the opening of the Victoria Bridge.

The French had abandoned the Marquesas Islands for military purposes, and designed establishing a strong military and naval dépôt at New Caledonia Island. The plan embraces the restoration of Queen Pomare as ruler of the Society Islands.

HIGHLAND DEER FOREST FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.—It is reported (says the *Banffshire Journal*) that the extensive deer forest of Gientanner, on Deeside, and the Castle of Aboyne, recently advertised as to let, have been taken for the Prince of Wales.

ROYAL CREMORNE GARDENS.—The preparations for the Whitson holidays and for the permanent season here are very considerable, consisting of a new ballet, a new marionette piece, and a further addition to the already excellent cirque.

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—The Lord Chancellor has signified his intention of conferring silk gowns on two members of the Chancery bar—Mr. John Hinde Palmer, and Mr. W. D. Lewis. The former gentleman was called to the bar in 1832, and has long had a large practice. Mr. W. D. Lewis was called to the Bar in 1844.

LABOUR AT THE CAPE.—There still exists a great demand for labour in the colony. The 2000 immigrants (says the *Cape Mail*) who have arrived under the present scheme have rather increased than satisfied the demand for almost every description of labour; and if an equal number, or twice as many, arrive this year they will find little difficulty in securing good wages and good prospects; for, besides the want of steady and experienced agricultural servants, domestic servants, mechanics, and artisans, we shall require for public works now in progress, or about to be commenced, many hundreds—by-and-by some thousands—of excavators or navvies, masons, bricklayers, carpenters, blacksmiths, and the innumerable nondescripts that form a part of every busy hive of working men.



THE WAR IN ITALY.—BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.—FROM A DRAWING BY M. BEAUCE.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 571.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Supplement, page 570.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The MALICIOUS INDICTIONS BILL was read a first time.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—The Earl of DERBY, in reply to the Earl of Shaftesbury, said, as at present advised, it was not the intention of her Majesty's Government to recommend the grant of a charter to the Roman Catholic University of Dublin.

The Marquis of EXETER brought up the Queen's reply to their Lordships' address.

On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, the Debtor and Creditor Bill and the Bill for the Consolidation of the Land relating to Joint-Stock Companies, both of which measures were under discussion during the late Session, were read a first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

The Law of Property and Trustees Relief Bill was read a second time.

THE VERNON AND TURNER GALLERIES OF PICTURES.—The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved for a copy of the correspondence between the trustees of the National Gallery and the council of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, with reference to the opening of the Vernon and Turner galleries of pictures at South Kensington of an evening, and of any other correspondence relating to the subject.—The Marquis of SALISBURY assented to the motion, which, after a short conversation, was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—Petitions were presented against the returns at the last election for Pontefract, Wakefield, and Huddersfield.

ITALY.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER laid upon the table the correspondence upon the affairs of Italy which had been promised on the first night of the Session.

CHURCH RATES.—SIR JOHN TRELAHAWY obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish church-rates.

NEWSPAPERS.—MR. AYRTON obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal certain Acts and parts of Acts relating to newspapers, pamphlets, &c., and to printers, typefounders, and news-rooms.

ANNUITY TAX.—MR. BLACK obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish ministers' money, or annuity-tax, levied within the city of Edinburgh, parish of Canongate, and burgh of Montrose.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The adjourned debate on the Address was resumed by

MR. DEASY, who congratulated the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the admirable discipline into which he had got his followers, but at the same time deprecated the silence he had imposed upon them, which neither taunts nor arguments could induce them to break. The honourable gentleman proceeded to contend that there was a distrust of the Government in Ireland which would prevent its ever legislating beneficially for that country. He taxed the Roman Catholic members with ingratitude to those Protestant Liberal members who had perilled their seats in opposing the motion of the hon. member for North Warwickshire relating to Maynooth when their new allies were either absent or hostile. He admitted that the Liberal party now assembled in diminished numbers, but he thought not in diminished strength, because what they had lost in numbers was more than compensated for by their present cohesion. Should the present Government be compelled to resign, he believed as strong a Government might be formed from the Liberal side, without any Austrian sympathies, and not only willing but able to conduct with the greatest advantage the foreign policy of the country. He therefore pressed the adoption of the amendment.

Colonel DICKSON said he had heard the whole debate, and, although the attacking party had had the field to themselves, he had not heard a single argument which should induce him to agree to the amendment. In opposing that amendment he repudiated the assertion that there was any understanding whatever between the Government and the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

MR. DUFF GORDON supported the amendment.

MR. S. FITZGERALD denied that the Government had any Austrian sympathies. It was the only charge of any moment which had been made against them, and that charge would not have been made had the parties making it read the correspondence which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had that evening laid upon the table of the House. Not the remotest line had ever been written from which such sympathies could be inferred; but, on the other hand, the noble Lord the member for Tiverton had not only felt sympathies towards a neighbouring country, but had attempted to alter the laws of England to gratify them. He looked with the fullest confidence to the decision of the House to enable the Government to carry out that policy of neutrality which it was their intention to adhere to.

MR. BRIGHT did not think the Government could be held responsible for not having preserved the peace of Europe, for it might have been beyond its power to do so; but the course pursued by the Government was calculated to lead to doubts as to how far they contemplated following up the principle of neutrality. The hon. gentleman alluded to the warlike preparations now going on, which could not be directed against Austria, but which, he said, raised the suspicion that they contemplated war against another Power nearer home; for Austria could not invade England, nor could England invade Austria. It appeared as if they either feared an attack from France, or contemplated the possibility of an attack upon that country; and it was, at all events, calculated to excite jealousy on the part of France. Adverting to the question of Parliamentary Reform, he admitted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had most ably defended his views, but his views were such that, if the Opposition members had left the House, he could not pass his bill even amongst his own supporters. He admitted that the Conservative Government was framed upon a less exclusive basis than had been that of the Whigs; but he believed the latter were aware that they had committed a fatal error, and that in future they would seek the aid of that party whom they had hitherto endeavoured to ignore. For his own part, if a new Government should be formed, he would sit below the gangway and watch its movements as closely as he had ever done those of the Conservatives.

LORD ASHLEY supported the amendment.

MR. PALK contended that the charges against the Government were vague and frivolous, and the country was tired of the factious spirit in which they originated.

MR. BAXTER supported the amendment.

MR. LIDDELL cordially supported the Government, deeming any change at the present time hazardous, and having a wholesome apprehension of the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston.

MR. H. GURNEY thought a change of Government at all times a great inconvenience, and, not seeing any case made out against the present Ministry, he could not support the amendment.

MR. CROSSLAND supported the amendment.

MR. SPOONER supported the Government, disbelieving all the rumour circulated respecting its having entered into any understanding with Cardinal Wiseman.

MR. HORSMAN declared his intention to vote for the amendment.

MR. KER SETMER supported the Government.

SIR J. GRAHAM defended himself from the charges of misrepresentation which had been made against him, and dealt some heavy sarcasms at the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whom he regarded as the Red Indian of debate. By the use of the tomahawk he had won his way to his present eminent position, and by the use of the scalping-knife he now sought to maintain it. The right hon. Baronet then proceeded to criticise in a most unfavourable spirit the acts of the Government, which were such as to compel him to vote for the amendment.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND said the Government had been maligning by Sir James Graham, and proceeded to reply seriatim to the charges brought on in the course of the debate against the Ministry.

MR. M. GIBSON moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.

The following are the inducements now held out to volunteers for the Royal Navy, in addition to the bounty on entering:—Bedding is now supplied free of charge. Advance of two months' wages is paid before sailing. A man may allot half his wages to be paid monthly for the support of his family, &c. Leave of absence is granted whenever the service will permit, and a man's pay continues during such absence or during sickness. Tobacco is issued at 1s. per pound, and soap at 4d. per pound. Seamen receive extra pay for good conduct, and their time in the merchant service counts towards good-conduct badges and extra pay. Men are paid a liberal compensation for loss of their clothes by shipwreck, or otherwise. The allowance of provisions has been lately increased. Promotion to the rank of warrant officer, with wages of from £86 to £120 per annum, is open to every intelligent seaman. After certain service, with good conduct, seamen are eligible for admission into the Coast-guard service on shore; pensions are also given for long service, and medals and gratuities for good conduct. Seamen are received into Greenwich Hospital, when, from old age, hurts, or wounds, they require such provision. Greenwich School is also open to the sons of seamen of the Royal Navy.

THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA and MR. ALBERT SMITH.—A remark by Mr. Albert Smith, in his Chinese entertainment, upon the alleged want of success of educational missionary effort among the Chinese, has called forth a rejoinder from the Bishop of Victoria. Mr. Smith had stated that the Bishop, in a conversation on the subject, remarked that when education became engrained on the natural cunning of the Chinese they turned out incorrigible rogues, and gave a great deal of trouble; and that he only remembered one case in which a good position had been achieved. Mr. Albert Smith stated that he was afterwards told at a Hong-Kong club, that this person was one of the billiard-markers there employed. The Bishop, in reply, says that this is a totally wrong representation of the case, as during the earlier part of the year he confirmed forty converts, of whom five were his own pupils in the college at Hong-Kong, and he believed far better fitted for the solemnity than the generality of candidates in England. He also produced evidence that no Church of England convert or pupil of St. Paul's College has ever become a billiard-marker at the club.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Next week being the Ordination week, the Bishop of London will not be able to receive the clergy, as usual, at London House on the Tuesday.

The consecration of the Bishops of Bangor, Brisbane, and St. Helena will probably take place on Whit-Tuesday, in Westminster Abbey.

The following are the preachers for the special evening services this month at Westminster Abbey:—June 12th, the Rev. Lord John Thynne, Sub-Dean; 19th, the Very Rev. the Dean; 26th, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Head Master of Harrow.

In Thurlaston Church, near Hinckley, four adults—all women, two being mother and daughter—were baptised at the font after the Second Lesson on Ascension Day.

St. Peter's Church, Barton, has been reopened, after reseating and internal restoration. The sermons at the opening—full choral services—were preached by the Bishop of Lincoln and the Rev. F. C. Massingberd, M.A., Rector of South Ormsby.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.—Friday week's *Gazette* announces that her Majesty has been pleased to constitute the new colony of Queensland in Australia to be a Bishop's See and Diocese, to be called the Bishopric of Brisbane; and to appoint the Rev. Edward Wyndham Tuffnell, D.D., to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the said See. Her Majesty has further been pleased to constitute the Island of St. Helena to be a Bishop's See and Diocese, to be called the Bishopric of St. Helena, and to appoint the Rev. Piers Calveley Cloughton, D.D., to be consecrated Bishop of the said See.

TESTIMONIALS.—The congregation of the Chapel of St. John the Evangelist, in connection with the Tailors' Asylum, Haverstock-hill, and other friends, have presented to the Rev. John Baines, on occasion of his leaving that Chaplaincy for the Vicarage of Little Marlow, Bucks, a testimonial of their esteem and affection, in the shape of a silver salver and a purse of £55. The board of directors of the asylum have also presented Mr. Baines with a handsome silver epergne, as an acknowledgment of his services; and the inmates, on hearing of the change which was about to be made, subscribed their pence among themselves, and presented Mr. Baines with an inkstand in walnut-wood, in remembrance of his kindness to them during the ten years of his Chaplaincy. Another body of his friends also presented him with a silver inkstand.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. W. J. B. Estcourt, Rector of Long Newton, Wilts, to be Rural Dean of the deanery of Malmesbury; Rev. E. J. G. Hornby, Rector of Bury, to be Rural Dean of Blackburn, Manchester. *Restories*: Rev. T. Bowsler to Clay next-the-Sea, Norfolk; Rev. H. T. Curry to Tunstall-with-Dunningworth near Woodbridge; Rev. W. E. Downes to Bayham St. Peter, Suffolk; Rev. J. Griffith, Vicar of Aderdare, to Merthyr Tydvil; Rev. F. A. Johnson to Stratford St. Andrew, Suffolk; Rev. W. Somerset to Woolstone, with the Chaplaincy of Alvington and Lanchute; Rev. J. H. R. Sumner, Chaplain to Great Orton, Cumberland; Rev. J. B. Turner to Barford, Norfolk. *Chaplaincies*: Rev. J. Rofe to Calcutta. *Perpetual Curacies*: Rev. A. Birley to Astley Bridge, Lancashire; Rev. A. B. Day to St. Luke, Bristol; Rev. S. R. Gregg to Christ Church, Belfast. *Curency*: Rev. G. Beardsall to St. Matthias, Salford.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the following officers are to be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel:—Lieutenant-Colonels C. Reid and R. Smith, Bengal Army; and T. Tapp and G. Roberts, Bombay Army.

Captain Goodall, Royal Engineers, committed suicide, by taking poison, on the 23rd ult., at Gibraltar, whilst labouring under temporary insanity.

The Edinburgh, or Queen's Regiment Light Infantry Militia, of which the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., is Colonel, has been ordered to assemble at Dalkeith on Monday, the 27th of June, for twenty-one days' training and exercise.

The Hon. Colonel Scott, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards, a Crimean officer and a cousin of the Earl of Warwick, has accepted the Colonelcy of the Birmingham Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Another addition was made to the British Navy on Saturday last by the launch, from Deptford Dockyard, of the 26-gun screw frigate *Ariadne*. In a future Number we shall give an engraving of this vessel.

A new first-class 51-gun screw-frigate, to be called the *Undaunted*, is ordered to be laid down on the same slip, at Chatham, as that from which the *Charybdis*, 21, was recently launched.

On Monday the sick and wounded troops who were brought home from India in her Majesty's steamer *Simoen*, 8, Commander J. M. Cooke, which arrived at Chatham Dockyard on Saturday afternoon, were medically inspected at Fort Pitt Hospital. On the same afternoon the troops who arrived at Portsmouth from India in the ill-fated *Eastern Monarch* were forwarded to Chatham from Portsmouth. On reaching Strood junction the troops were inspected by the staff from Fort Pitt.

The seamen of the Navy in the Mediterranean fleet are now being taught the use of the minié. Naval officers have been sent to the military camp at St. George's Bay, and soldier instructors have been sent to the different ships.

The Council at Malta have voted £60,000 towards the improvement of the harbour, saddled with certain conditions, the principal of which is that the Imperial Government carries out the proposed improvements, paying all expenses over the £60,000.

The officers of the Grenadier Guards dined together last Saturday evening at the London Tavern. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort presided. Covers were laid for fifty. The officers of the 52nd Regiment of Light Infantry also dined together at the London Tavern. His Grace the Duke of Richmond took the chair. Twenty-four sat down to dinner.

The ceremony of depositing the old colours of the 30th Regiment in the great hall of the Royal Hospital, Dublin, took place in presence of their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Eglinton, and many other distinguished personages.

The funeral of the late Captain J. Coghlan Fitzgerald, Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, took place on Friday week amidst great solemnity.

The contract for rums tendered for on Thursday week has been taken to the extent of 287,000 gallons (the largest quantity ever taken at one time), by the following firms:—Ruck, Fenwick, and Ruck; Leman, Hart, and Sons; Richard Simons; Thomas Lowndes and Co.; James Brothers and Co.; Howe and Sons; Henry White and Co.; and Alfred Lamb. This contract follows closely upon the last contract, on the 28th of April, when the Government took 120,000 gallons.

Colonel Walpole, commanding the Royal Engineers, Woolwich, has received the designs approved by Government for carrying out the anticipated augmentation of the Royal Military Academy on Woolwich-common, with instructions to direct the laying down a couple of wings east and west of the present building without further delay. The long-contested proposition has accordingly been conceded, and sanctioned, and the sum of £15,000 granted as the stipulated cost of the carcass walls. The new buildings are to consist of separate or single rooms, to accommodate about 100 additional cadets, as well as four extra class-rooms, besides other necessary contingent offices. The number of the establishment will then be limited to 250 pupils, and the cost of the new wings is calculated at £30,000.

The Queen distributed the Victoria Cross on Wednesday morning within the quadrangle of Buckingham Palace to Commander Thomas James Young, Royal Navy; Commander Nowell Salmon; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, Bart., late Lieutenant 10th Foot, now 18th Foot; Major James Leith, late 14th Dragoons, now of 2nd Dragoons; Major Frederick Miller, Royal Artillery; Staff-Surgeon Anthony Dickson Home, late of 90th Regiment, now of a depot battalion; Assistant-Surgeon William Bradshaw, late of 90th Regiment (now of 32nd Foot); Thomas Hancock, late private of 9th Lancers; Lance-Corporal Abraham Boulger, 84th Regiment; Private David Mackay, 93rd Regiment; Captain Frederick Robertson Aikman, Bengal Native Infantry, commanding one hundred of the 3rd Sikh Cavalry; Lieutenant F. S. Roberts, Bengal Artillery; Lieutenant Hastings Edward Harrington, Bengal Artillery; Lieutenant John Watson, 28th Bombay Native Infantry; and Lieutenant Thomas Adair Butler, 1st Bengal European Fusiliers. The Queen placed the Victoria Cross suspended from a red ribbon on the left breast of each officer and soldier.

The factory for the manufacture of Sir W. G. Armstrong's rifled ordnance at the Elswick Engine Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, is now nearly completed, and will shortly be brought into full use. It consists of five distinct buildings, or "shops," as they are technically termed, and of these one (the largest) is already finished, and the others are in an advanced stage of completion. The first shop is 312 feet in length. It is entirely devoted to blacksmiths' work, and will be fitted with enormous furnaces and forge-hammers for welding the coils of which the body of the gun is composed. The magnitude of these is such that one of the anvils blocks recently cast for this shop weighed 2½ tons. Of the four smaller shops two are for the manufacture of the machinery in connection with the mechanical part of the gun, one is expressly for making the shot and shell, and the fourth is a "fitting-shop." In addition to these, several other buildings in connection with the ordnance works are about to be commenced. The work of casting has already begun, and a 70-pounder gun was turned out last week; and when the whole of the shops now built are completed the factory will turn out guns of various sizes at the rate of four per week.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A literary association in Kilmarnock has lately broken up and formed itself into a rifle club. Six drinking-fountains are to be erected in this town.

A fire broke out on Sunday evening in the woodyard of a cabinetmaker in Union-street, Perth. It extended to neighbouring buildings, and the damage is estimated at from £5000 to £6000.

We regret to announce the death, after a few days' illness, of Dr. Alexander, Professor of Greek in the United College of St. Andrews. The chair thus rendered vacant is in the gift of the Principal and professors.

The body of Mr. Thomas Jennings, of Burythorpe, near Malton, who disappeared nearly six months ago, was found on Thursday (last week) in the river at Eperseykes. His identity was proved by the papers found upon him. No indications of foul play were discovered on his body.

The Rugeley great horse fair, which was held last week, rivalled, if it did not excel, any of its predecessors, both for the number of horses brought into the town, and also for the amount of business transacted.

An extraordinary case of homicide is reported from Birmingham. A Mr. George Bugg, Head Master of St. Philip's National School, has shot Mr. Payne (a fellow-lodger) dead with a rifle. On seeing Payne fall, Bugg seemed in a state of absolute frenzy. On being taken into custody, he said that he merely pointed the gun in sport, thinking it was unloaded.

THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL at WORCESTER was opened on Tuesday. The opening services were very numerously attended. The Rev. Samuel Martin preached in the morning, and the Rev. Newman Hall in the evening; and the collections, including a donation of £100 from W. Laslett, Esq., M.P., amounted to £275.

NEW PORT FOR SHIPMENT OF COALS.—Boston, having been lately brought by railway in near connection with the northern coal-fields, is likely to export large quantities of coal to France and the Baltic. The first shipment, a few days ago, was to Nantes, France, from the extensive collieries of Mr. Thomas North.

GREAT THUNDERSTORM AND FLOOD AT BRADFORD.—On Monday evening Bradford and the neighbourhood were visited by a violent thunderstorm and deluging rain. Several houses and some cattle were struck by lightning, but no loss of human life is reported. The Bradford Beck, which passes under the town, overflowed, and the streets soon became like rivers. Great damage has been done to the goods in warehouse cellars.

INAUGURATION OF THE ATTWOOD STATUE AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday morning the statue, which has been erected at the top of Stephenson-place, Birmingham, in honour of the late Thomas Attwood, was publicly inaugurated. The Corporation, the subscribers to the fund, and a large number of personal friends and admirers of the deceased gentleman, met at the Townhall, at half-past ten, and walked in procession to the site, where a platform was erected to accommodate two hundred persons. The ceremony consisted of the reading of an address by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Alderman Hodgson, the acceptance of the trust by the Mayor, and an address by Mr. George Edmonds. [We shall give an engraving of this statue in a future Number.]

INAUGURATION OF THE EXHIBITION AT PEEL PARK, MANCHESTER. The exhibition of paintings and works of art at the Royal Museum, Peel Park, was inaugurated by a soiree, which was held on Wednesday evening, in the exhibition-rooms. After an inspection of the paintings, the Mayor of Salford (W. Harvey, Esq.), accompanied by the Mayor of Manchester (Ivie Mackie, Esq.), and followed by a large party of the invited guests, who numbered upwards of 500, walked round the artificial lake in the ground which has been recently added to the park, and which was now formally opened to the public. The company then adjourned to the reading-room, where an elegant repast had been prepared. During the evening a selection of music was performed by a military band in the park.—On and after Monday next the exhibition will be open, without charge, to the public, until the 1st of October, when it will be closed.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE OF THREE CONVICTS.—On Tuesday afternoon, as a large party of convicts were employed in the construction of the river wall adjoining Chatham Dockyard, three of them contrived to effect their escape. At a moment when the attention of the wardens in charge was turned to another part of the works the three convicts stole down to the water's edge, and, having seized a boat, commenced pulling across the Medway, in the direction of Cockham-wood, near Upnor. They were, however, immediately missed, and were pursued by the wardens in another boat. The convicts refusing to stop when called upon to do so, the wardens discharged their muskets at them, but without effect. Just as the other boat reached the shore, the wardens had approached them, upon which the convicts threatened to attack them with their oars. Other boats, however, soon came to the assistance of the wardens, and the men were conveyed back to the prison.

NEW MINERAL-WATER HOSPITAL AT BATH.—On Saturday last the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new hospital for the reception of patients requiring the use of the Bath mineral waters, briefly announced in last week's Number of this Journal, was performed in that city with great pomp. The new building will be erected on a site adjoining the present hospital, with which it will be connected by a bridge over the Parsonage-lane, and by an underground corridor. Lord Portman, Lord Lieutenant of Somerset, laid the stone, assisted by Lord Auckland, the Lord Bishop of the diocese. A procession, headed by a band of music, and consisting of the children of the Bluecoat schools, a large number of the clergy, the county and borough magistrates, the Town Council, the Mayor, and members for the city (Messrs. Tite and Way), the president and governor of the hospital, the Bishop and Lord Lieutenant, and a large number of influential citizens, marched from the Guildhall to the scene of the ceremony, where spacious galleries, decorated with flags and evergreens, had been erected for the spectators, and were crowded principally by ladies. After the ceremony nearly one hundred gentlemen partook of the president's hospitality at an elegant déjeuner at the York House, and speeches were made in furtherance of the charitable undertaking. The cost of the hospital will be defrayed by voluntary contributions.

BI-CENTENARY OF THE OPENING OF GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL, EDINBURGH.—The first Monday of June, which is kept as the anniversary of the birth of George Heriot, is always a day of rejoicing both among the inmates of that hospital and the "Auld Callants," who retain a grateful recollection of the advantages which they enjoyed while inmates of the institution. Last Monday, however, as we learn from the *Daily Scotsman*, George Heriot's Day was observed with more than usual enthusiasm by all Heriotians, as, in addition to its being the day of the annual festival, it was also the bi-centenary of the opening of the hospital. The building was finished in 1650, the year in which Oliver Cromwell crossed the Tweed at the head of 16,000 men; but, instead of receiving at that time the boys for whose benefit it was intended, the Protector, after defeating General Leslie's army near Dunbar, took possession of Edinburgh, and quartered all his sick and wounded soldiers in the newly-finished hospital, threatening, at the same time, to seize the hospital and its entire property for national purposes on the somewhat curious ground—which would render a good many properties insecure—that the "founder, though a native of Scotland, was a naturalised Englishman, and had acquired his fortune in England." This threat of Cromwell, however, was happily never attempted to be put into execution; and in the month of June, 1659, George Heriot's Hospital was "dedicated in a very solemn manner, when the hall Magistrates of Edinburgh were present."

The Queen's Own Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry assembled at Woodstock on Saturday last. The regiment was inspected on Friday (yesterday).

The *Freeman's Journal* says that, in consequence of the Queen's intended visit to Ireland, all the available troops in the country—artillery, cavalry, and infantry—will be congregated at the Curragh by the middle of June, as a grand review is to take place by her Majesty.

We are informed by the *Limerick Chronicle* that the law adviser of Dublin Castle has given it as his opinion that the Act for raising volunteer corps does not extend to Ireland. A short bill will be at once brought into Parliament remedying this defect.

WESLEYAN METHODISM.—The returns about to be submitted to the Wesleyan Conference exhibit a steady onward progress in the numerical strength of the society of Wesleyan Methodists. An increase in the number of members has taken place during the past year in every district, with the exception of the Channel Islands. The figures make up an aggregate of 261,341 members in the society, or an increase on the year of 14,550, including 664 transferred from the Liverpool to the North Wales district, while 21,583 members are reported on trial.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Queen has appointed Sir A. C. Magenis, K.C.B., now her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Sweden and Norway, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Two Sicilies; A. B. Paget, Esq., now her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Saxony, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Sweden and Norway; the Hon. C. A. Murray, C.B., late her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Shah of Persia, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Saxony; W. Lowther, Esq., now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at St. Petersburg, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Naples; G. G. Petre, Esq., Paid Attaché to her Majesty's late Legation at Naples, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Hanover; and A. Cathcart, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul in Albania.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

In literature there is nothing to tell but this one all-important fact, that the Chancellor of her Majesty's Exchequer—a name not unknown in literature—has made, as all agree, a most sententious speech—full of point, full of playful argument, full of meaning and good English. To the drift or tendency of the speech, its fallacy or its truth, we have nothing to say, but it was unmistakably conspicuous for wit and well-weighed English. England should be additionally proud of a man who writes so well and speaks so well. Literature loses by sending so skilled a workman into the arena of St. Stephen's. Clever Chancellor as he is, posterity would, perhaps, prefer another novel from Mr. Disraeli's pen to another tally from Mr. Disraeli's budget.

In art there is something to tell. On Monday last the "Apotheosis" of the greatest English pastoral painter in oils we had was again made public at the British Institution; and on Tuesday last the greatest English pastoral painter in water colours we have had was taken from among us. Gainsborough, leaving Vandyck and his party, has returned among us, and David Cox has gone in the flesh—to return with Girtin, Copley Fielding, Dewint, and Samuel Prout. By all means go to the British Institution and see the Gainsborough collection. This Gainsborough of ours was never out of England, and how great he was! Shakespeare was never out of England, and surely the "Swan of Avon" was a swan for any river—for the Thames, the Tiber, or the Ticino. David Cox, full of fame and years, is not to be regretted in an undertaker's spirit; but his "works" are to be seen, and to be seen with advantage, in Pall-mall. Go, courteous reader, from Thomas Gainsborough to David Cox, if you will recall English landscape-life and English feeling. You will not be overtroubled with details, mere apple-blossom frivolities; but you will assuredly feel that the two men understood Nature, and had Nature in hand.

Well, they have taken Picton of Waterloo from the Bayswater burying-ground, and Picton lies near to the Caesar under whom he fought and fell. We are not, as we have formerly urged, in favour of troubling the dead. Let men be buried, and remain where they fall. Picton should have lain under the sod on which he fell. This false sentiment about cenotaphs and St. Paul's, and Victory and Westminster Abbey, cannot, we conceive, be too strongly condemned. The "Burial of Sir John Moore" on the field of Corunna, with his martial cloak around him, is one of the most touching and truthful poems in the English language. What an "In Memoriam" poem that is! But who would disturb the martial cloak of Moore? Let him lie where he is with his noble associations. In the same cemetery from which Sir Thomas Picton has been carried lies the Rev. Lawrence Sterne—most touching and amusing of all writers: only suppose that English authors should combine to disturb his grave, and send his honoured ashes on a sentimental journey to St. Paul's or Westminster Abbey.

Dr. Croly, a respected name in literature, and the Rector of the finest church in London—Wren's masterpiece—has put in print, within the last few days, this not-to-be-forgotten sentence—"Who will ever erect a monument in anything so temporary as a church again?" Will-makers, executors, and tomb-makers, think of this. The coffin of Alexander the Great is the curiosity of a museum, and Pharaoh is sold for balsams.

Lord Malmesbury has had—we mean no pun—a harassing life of it of late. Writing and arithmetic masters have been at him—spelling masters have been at him—party has been at him; he has had a European war on his shoulders, and the Scotch, too, have been at him. Did the far-famed George the Fourth's saying to his grandfather ever recur to Lord Malmesbury—"Harris, give me a glass of brandy?"

There is fun let loose in the literary circles touching the Marquis of Hartington's allusion in the House the other night to the "educated section" of the world. His Lordship—and he spoke well—failed to express his meaning, and thus laid himself open to more jibes and taunts than one.

There are to be a banquet and testimonial given to Mr. Charles Kean, and neither undeserved. We wish the committee had been less aristocratic. Is there not more of Beverley than of Shakespeare in the prospectus? The farewell dinner to Mr. Macready was an admirable example, to our minds, of what a dinner should be like on such an occasion. But Mr. Kean, we are happy to think, is not taking leave for ever of his many admirers.

Let us chronicle with regret the death of Charles Ollier, publisher, author, reader for publisher, the friend of Shelley and Keats—nay, the publisher for both—and a man with many excellent qualities. Mr. Ollier had many curious stories, and he told them well. Let us hope that somebody has preserved them.

All of Mr. Rogers is not dead—luckily. We are to have more of him—more than Mr. Dyce knew, or Mr. Dyce chose to tell. Mr. Rogers did jot down sayings, and his "saying-book" will be published by one of his nephews—Mr. Sharpe. Very sententiously, indeed, did Mr. Rogers tell a story; and, if the book is like Mr. Rogers's conversation, it will, indeed, be a treat. But we must not expect too much.

The widows of three distinguished men have passed from among us within the last six months—the widow of John Martin, the painter of "Belshazzar's Feast" and other noble works; the widow of Douglas Jerrold, and the widow of William Maginn. Mrs. Jerrold had a pension from the Crown. Mrs. Maginn had comfortable quarters at Bath, procured for her by the untiring activity of her husband's friend, John Gibson Lockhart.

PARLIAMENTARY COMPANIONS.—Among the manuals which are devoted to the giving of information respecting the two Houses of Legislature "Dod's Parliamentary Companion" stands deservedly high. This valuable publication, which has now reached its twenty-seventh year, has, on account of its accuracy of information and entire freedom from political bias, attained a great degree of popularity. A new edition of this convenient manual has been opportunely published on the eve of the meeting of the new House of Commons. Some notion of the trouble and pains bestowed upon its preparation may be gathered from the fact that one hundred and thirty-one persons who had no seat in the House of Commons at the period of its dissolution have been returned to the new Parliament. In addition to these, nine members were returned during the fragment of a session between the 31st of January and the 23rd of April, who have succeeded in retaining their seats; so that the names of one hundred and forty new members appear in the "Parliamentary Companion" which had no place in the regular annual edition for 1859. With respect to the polls, we are informed that the official declaration of the numbers has been obtained from each place by special application, so that great correctness has been attained on this point. Improvements of various kinds have been introduced into the work, which has now more title than ever to public support.—"Vacher's Parliamentary Companion" is also an excellent manual, crowded with information indispensable in Parliamentary business, and is, moreover, a marvel of cheapness. Vacher, like Dod, is an old stager, having laboured in public favour for twenty-seven years. The present edition shows under each county and borough the late and the newly-elected members, with the votes polled at all the contested elections. It also contains carefully-arranged comparative tables of the borough representation and the population of the United Kingdom, and tables of the changes effected by past general elections.—"King's Guide to the House of Commons," just published, contains a list of the members of the new Parliament compared with the last, their politics, the property and population of constituencies, number of registered electors, number of votes polled at the contested elections, and other information.

FINE ARTS.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—EXHIBITION OF THE OLD MASTERS.

THE exhibition of the works of ancient masters and deceased British artists, though unequal as a whole, presents some features of remarkable interest and of a most instructive character. It is to be regretted certainly that, with the ample opportunities doubtless open to the directors in the collections of the noble and wealthy of the land, some better attempt at selection is not made, by which works of particular schools and periods might be brought together in classified order, in a manner calculated to illustrate the history of art. This is a scheme for which the accumulated art-treasures of the country afford ample material, but no attempt has as yet been made to realise it. Even at the Manchester Exhibition, which presented facilities unusually favourable for the purpose, the opportunity—never to occur again, perhaps, upon an equal scale—was neglected, and for all purposes of systematic art-education the rich and varied display went for nothing. So, in the present exhibition of the British Institution, the collection of 173 pieces is most miscellaneous in character, and arranged with scarcely any regard to classified arrangement;—the Italian, Dutch, and Flemish works of all periods hang almost promiscuously in two of the three apartments, with a sprinkling of the English school to complete the confusion of the array, amongst which latter a highly-rouged Magdalen by Etty coming in juxtaposition with a St. Mark by Memling, and a Crucifixion by Albert Durer. What, however, goes very far to compensate for this disorder in the larger portion of the collection is the fine display brought together of the performances of England's great landscapist and portrait-painter, Thomas Gainsborough, extending to forty-one in number, in every style of the master, and serving admirably to exemplify his peculiar genius, and vindicate his right to a place in the highest ranks of art. Sprinkled amongst this artist's works are some few by Reynolds, Romney, Wilson, Moreland, Zoffany, and others of our old worthies, just sufficient to illustrate their points of difference, and, at the same time, the points in which they agreed one with another, and which, taken as a whole, were sufficient to mark a distinct school in painting. The study of this school is the more interesting in considering the question of art-education, inasmuch as none of the above-named masters owed anything to academic tuition, being most of them made men before the foundation of the Royal Academy, and many of them self-taught, or aided only in their earliest pursuit of the technicalities of art by mere journeyman painters of the day, who never themselves rose to eminence. We may be excused, therefore, if, with a justifiable feeling of national pride, we address our first critical remarks to the efforts of this illustrious fraternity.

Born within a year of Reynolds, the latter was at the zenith of his fame the indisputed arbiter in matters of art when Gainsborough, in 1774, came up to London from Bath to improve his fortunes. The rivalry, amounting almost to enmity, which sprang up between them is well known; but they were reconciled on Gainsborough's deathbed, and Reynolds, freed from a competition which had for many years harassed him and jeopardised his professional gains, passed a high eulogium on his genius. It is curious to compare the portrait-painting of these two great men, and to remark how the impress of their minds was on their works. Reynolds, habituated to Courts and fine society, and with a taste for letters and a natural gift of poetry, invested all his figures with a certain *couleur de rose* sentiment which it would be vain to attempt to imitate. Gainsborough, with a more fervid and excitable temperament, too independent to play the courtier, devotedly fond of music, but caring little for book lore, painted his sitters with a firm outline and severe adherence to truth, producing admirable presentments of real flesh and blood—charming by their natural bearing and their inherent air of high breeding, but upon which, though he hit all off to a nicety, he never condescended to bestow imaginative poetic adornments. To conclude the comparison. Reynolds achieved his effects chiefly by a masterly application of the resources of colour and chiaroscuro; Gainsborough his by the firmness and precision of his outline, and the vigour of his touches. Reynolds, by his subjective treatment, could invest an ordinary face with charm and interest; but beauty, standing in no need of make-up ornamentation, could desire no better painter than Gainsborough. Reynolds's landscape, where he required it for background to his portraits, was all conventional and factitious; Gainsborough's was nature itself, and imbued with a character thoroughly English. Indeed, portrait-painting was not Gainsborough's forte; he took to it merely as a matter of duty and a means of gain. His first love was for landscape and rural life, which he acquired in boyhood, in the romantic woods and glades of Sudbury, and he was faithful to it to the end of his days. If his colour was frequently weak and cold in his portraits, it was never so in landscape, for here Nature inspired him, and his heart was with his brush.

We are afforded a good opportunity of comparing the peculiarities of these great masters in two large portrait-groups which hang as pendants in the middle room. (No. 70) "Sir Watkin and Lady Wynn" (the property of Sir W. W. Wynn), painted in the middle period of life, has all the sterling qualities of true portrait-painting; the unmistakable air of high life and the expression—a little idealised—of the English squire and dame. The handling is masterly in the extreme, the flesh tints admirable, and the rich folds and trimmings of the silk robe given with sufficient detail, but without the slightest over-elaboration of outline. Gainsborough's picture is (83) a portrait-group of Mr. and Mrs. Hallet, the property of W. G. Hilliard, Esq. The picture of the happy young pair was painted on the occasion of their marriage, and they are represented walking in loving tête-à-tête in the gentleman's domain. The elasticity of youth is displayed in their symmetrical and graceful figures, and their faces have all the air of confidence and content which the dawn of a life in easy circumstances would inspire. The lady's face is rather elegant than beautiful; that of the gentleman is what may be called good-looking, but commonplace enough, such as might be expected in a young sporting squire, and Gainsborough has not attempted to elevate him into a hero or an Adonis. Another portrait-group (97) of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland and Lady Elizabeth Luttrell (the property of her Majesty) equally evinces a determined adherence to truth; and here the sitters, not favoured by Nature, are not flattered by the artist. The beautiful "Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire" (149), with her arch smile and lovely expressive mouth, was almost too much for Gainsborough, as he himself confessed, but he succeeded after several attempts in completing one of the most exquisite creations on canvas. This portrait Cunningham, in his "Lives," says he believes was destroyed, but we are happy to find it in a fine state of preservation in the possession of Earl Spencer. So, too, neither the portraits of himself (114), the property of the Royal Academy, nor that of his wife (135), belonging to J. Mills Thorne, Esq., can be said to have been treated with much indulgence by the artist; but the arched eyebrows and brusque expression of the former, and his negligée yet gentlemanly equipment, are unmistakably truthful; and the latter, though somewhat hard-featured, shows all the solid qualities of a good, faithful wife, and something of the conscious dignity of one who prided herself with the belief of her being a Prince's daughter. In the "Portrait of a Lady" (170), commonly called the "Blue Lady," and now in the possession of Lord Templemore, we have a companion example to the celebrated "Blue Boy" of Gainsborough's obstinate resistance to Reynolds's theory of the difficulty of introducing a preponderance of blue into a picture; but the experiment is not successful, not so successful as that of the "Blue Boy." The lady is clothed in a pale blue silk dress, over which is a white lace slip. The effect is cold and pale, and altogether disagreeable. Compare this with Reynolds's charming picture of "Contemplation" (145), where a white dress is so warmly into harmony with a subject full of fervid poetry, by judicious toning.

But it was in his landscapes and cattle pieces that Gainsborough was most at home, and always happy. The well-known "Cottage Door" (93), exhibited by the Marquis of Westminster, is inimitable for perfect realisation of the poetry of rustic life accomplished in it, and the healthy air of content in the little group congregated before the humble homestead, which nestles in the delightful shade of wild verdant trees. Then what a masterly "Study of a Horse" have we in 125, the property of Miss Clarke—an old grey, who rests his head upon the withered branch of a tree, and whose attenuated form is

outlined as if with a single flow of the brush. In 134, "Seashore, with Figures" (the property of the Marquis of Westminster), we have such a representation of a brisk breeze whipping up a fussy, foaming sea, and coercing light craft at its will, and blowing about women's petticoats, as no man, neither Backhuysen nor Turner, ever yet surpassed—so true in material treatment, so teeming with life and motion. No. 159, the "Landscape, with Horses and Figures" carting hay (the property of the Duke of Bedford), is a true picture of English life, under a truly English evening sky. As for the "Girl Feeding Pigs" (172), which the Earl of Carlisle is fortunate in claiming as his own, surely never were such girl or pigs out of England—model of innocent, comfortable, well-fed country lass; models of well-brought-up, well-fed, well-to-do pigs! No wonder the little person, who knows all the history of the little porkers, looks upon them with such evident pride and interest.

We have devoted so much space to the two great leaders of the English school that we can but briefly mention one or two of the works of other worthies of almost the same period. By Romney we have (121) an unfinished but a striking profile of the fascinating Lady Hamilton, belonging to Mr. Walter Long, and a "Portrait of Hayley," and one of "A Lady" (148)—the former exhibited by Mr. Walter Long; the latter by Mr. J. H. Anderton, which forcibly depicts the noble character in respect of form and expression attributed to his pencil. By Zoffany we have one of the numerous theatrical portrait-groups for which he was celebrated, being that of "Garrick, in 'Macbeth,' Mrs. Pritchard as 'Lady Macbeth'" (123), the property also of Mr. Walter Long. Also, "A Portrait of Gainsborough" (166), very like. Of poor Wilson—who disdained portrait-painting, which would have fed him, and starved contentedly in sight of Elysian scenes, the creation of his own fancy—three noble specimens are here displayed (136, 153, and 164), two being the property of Mr. J. H. Anderton, the other that of Miss Allnutt. No. 164 is especially bright and beautiful.

MUSIC.

The musical doings of the past week present little that is worthy of notice. The two Italian theatres have been repeating such of their rôles as bring the best houses: we have, indeed, seldom seen a season so barren of operatic novelty as the present. We have, however, Meyerbeer's new work, "Pardon de Plörmel," to look forward to. It is now in preparation at Covent Garden, under the title of "Il Pelerinaggio," and Meyerbeer himself, who has been employed in turning the French spoken dialogue into Italian recitative, is expected immediately; as also Mdlle. Miolan-Carvalho, who is to sustain the part of the heroine. This lady is a charming performer, and an immense favourite with the Parisians.

The last of the NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS took place at St. James's Hall on Monday evening. These concerts have for two or three seasons been managed solely by Dr. Wylde, the New Philharmonic Society being no longer in existence. The concluding concert was on the whole worthy of praise, the selection being good and the performance respectable. The director met with an embarrassing contretemps, having at the eleventh hour been deprived of the services of above fifty of his band. A note was inserted by him in the programme to the effect that these gentlemen, "having been obliged, as stated by them, to break at twenty-four hours' notice their written engagements with the director in order to perform in an opera at Covent Garden on an extra night," other performers had been engaged in their room. An orchestra thus recruited in haste could not be expected to be in a state of high discipline; and it was only surprising that they acquitted themselves so well as they did. There was, however, a complete break-down in the last movement of Beethoven's Sinfonia Eroica; the band got into a state of such utter confusion that they were obliged to stop and begin again—a disaster which we do not remember ever to have witnessed before in a great public performance. Miss Arabella Goddard and Herr Joachim were the solo instrumentalists: the former performed Dussek's concerto in E flat, and Beethoven's Choral Fantasia; the latter, Spohr's Dramatic Concerto, No. 8. A couple of Italian songs were charmingly sung by Madame Lemmens Sherrington.

The fifth matinée of the MUSICAL UNION on Tuesday, at St. James's Hall, drew, as usual, a crowded and fashionable audience. The lion of the morning was Rubinstein, who played, with Piatti, Mendelssohn's duet for the piano and violoncello, and two short solo pieces of Chopin and Mendelssohn. The marvellous power and brilliancy of his performances roused the company to absolute enthusiasm. Two of the finest quartets of Mozart and Beethoven were admirably played by Santon, Goffrie, H. Blagrove, and Piatti.

Of the BENEFIT CONCERTS at this time it may be said that their name is legion. Professors of eminence—and many not of eminence—announce a concert, get their friends to play or sing for nothing, and muster an audience by getting their pupils, &c., to take tickets. This custom, which really amounts to a musical nuisance, returns every year, and is at its height at this period of the season. All the benefit concerts, however, are not of this description. Some are got up at a cost and with a care and completeness which render them first-rate entertainments. Of this class was the concert of Herr Pauer, the distinguished composer and pianist, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday evening. There was a complete and powerful instrumental orchestra, conducted by Herr Molique. M. Pauer himself performed Beethoven's concerto in G major in the most masterly manner; a superb "Festival Overture," composed by him, was performed by the band; and an "Ave Maria," also of his composition, was beautifully sung by Mdlle. Jenny Meyer. Mdlle. Moesner, a lady who is reputed the greatest performer on the harp in Europe, played a fantasia of Alvars in a style which justified her reputation. A fine air from Weber's "Euryanthe" was admirably sung by Reichardt; and there were other performances of interest. The room was filled literally to overflowing with the most fashionable company in London.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—On Monday Mr. Stirling Coyne's comedy of "Everybody's Friend" was reproduced, and Mr. and Mrs. Mathews resumed their engagement at this theatre. They likewise appeared in the following piece, "A Handsome Husband." The evening concluded with Mr. Talfourd's burlesque of "Electra."

STANDARD.—On Saturday the tragedy of "Henry the Eighth" was performed. Mr. Phelps acted Cardinal Wolsey with his usual precision of style; and Miss Glyn was dignified and pathetic in *Queen Katherine*. Mr. Rayner, in the part of *Buckingham*, was deservedly applauded. He not only spoke the famous oration with great care, but with marked propriety and force of elocution. On Tuesday "The Merchant of Venice" was represented. Mr. Phelps' *Shylock* is of rare excellence, and was on this occasion supported with all his power. Miss Glyn also threw much grace, majesty, and feeling into the magnanimous *Portia*. Their efforts were received with the applause of the audience.

GLASGOW.—Mr. Woodin, of the Polygraphic Hall, London, has been very successful here in the Trades' Hall, where his "Olio of Oddities" has been witnessed by large numbers, who have regarded him, to quote the local journals, as "a walking polyglot as well as a talking Proteus." The hall, they further state, has been found too small to admit the multitudes anxious for places; adding, "it requires some taste and some ability to appreciate the odds and ends of humanity, so delicately and nicely brought out. Every character has been a close study to the personator. Every movement, every look, every tone of voice, have all been strictly observed and completely imitated." To the truth of this the London critic is, of course, ready to subscribe; and it must afford gratification to all this gentleman's admirers to find that his talent receives fervent acknowledgment from the intelligent audiences of the most important provincial towns. The notice which we have quoted from the *Glasgow Examiner* is written with taste, judgment, and discrimination. Some of its remarks are even subtle in their criticism, and reflect great credit both on the author and his subject.

VICTORIA RIFLES.

On the 26th ult. this gallant corps of rifle volunteers celebrated their twenty-fourth anniversary by a grand field-day at the seat of Mr. Robert Loder, at the High Beeches, near Crawley, Sussex.

The hospitable owner had invited a detachment of the regiment to go through some light infantry evolutions in the Forest of Tilgate, which forms part of his estate. The corps assembled at eight a.m. in the Temple; marched with their band to the London-bridge station, and proceeded to Balcombe, whence they advanced through Slaugham to Mr. Loder's grounds, at the entrance of which had been erected a very graceful triumphal arch, bearing the inscription, "Welcome, Royal Victoria Rifles, to the High Beeches!" Here they were met by Mr. Loder and about two hundred of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, who had been invited to do honour to the occasion, and who expressed themselves highly delighted with the perfect manner in which all the light infantry movements were performed. Captain Norton, the well-known Peninsular veteran, observed "that they reminded him of the old 95th (the present Rifle Brigade) in their palmist days," perhaps the highest encomium that could have been pronounced.

At half-past four the assembled company, to the number of nearly three hundred, sat down to a most elegant banquet, prepared in a tent upon the lawn. A variety of lively airs during dinner, and some excellent speeches from Mr. Robert Loder, Captain Jordan, Dr. Staveley Hill, Captain Norton, &c., closed this part of the proceedings, when some of the best shots in the corps displayed their proficiency in rifle-shooting, by firing at three hundred and fifty yards at a target with an eight-inch bull's-eye, which was repeatedly struck. The practice was most admirable. Indeed, every shot was found within a circle of a few inches in diameter.

A pleasing incident in the day's proceedings was the appearance of Miss Loder, a young lady not yet seven years of age, who, out of compliment to her father's guests, had arrayed herself in their uniform, à la vivandière, and, meeting them as they approached, marched at their head with the most perfect self-possession. She is represented in our Engraving in the act of saluting as the detachment present arms.

The Adjutant, Lieutenant Trew, to whom the corps is indebted for its perfect efficiency, directed the different evolutions. The other officers present were First Lieutenants Hans Busk and Greenhill, and Second Lieutenants Collins and Dickenson.

At about half-past seven the corps gave three hearty cheers, with three times three, for their hospitable owner, as also for Mrs. and Miss Loder.

Deputations from Brighton and from various places where volunteer corps are forming took advantage of the opportunity afforded to obtain an introduction to Lieutenant Busk, the celebrated author of several works on "The Rifle" and on the "Organisation of Rifle Corps," and they received from that gentleman some interesting information as to the best mode of setting to work for the purpose of forming both rifle clubs and rifle corps. Proficiency at the target he regarded as the first consideration, and then a simple course of drill such as any intelligent man can pick up in a few weeks. In 1804, he stated, when the population of England was only nine millions, he had 341,580 trained volunteers; now, with a population of eighteen



THE VICTORIA RIFLE CORPS.

millions, it was surely not too much to expect to see an organised force of 200,000; in which case we need fear no more those disgraceful panics from which we had lately suffered so much.

THE WINNERS OF THE DERBY AND OAKS.

MUSJID, the winner of the Derby, is the property of Sir Joseph Hawley, Bart., of Leyburne, Kent, and was trained by George Manning, brother to the Newmarket clerk of the scales, at Cannon's Heath, near Basingstoke. He was bred by the present Earl of Scarborough (who then owned his sire, Newminster), at Tickhill Castle, and was a very early foal of 1856. He was offered for sale, along with Ariadne, as a yearling at Doncaster, the day that Impérieuse won the St. Leger; but as the biddings for him did not, we believe, go much above a hundred, he was sent home again, and subsequently sold to Sir Joseph Hawley for £200, and a £500 contingency, if he won the Derby. His sister Aurora was also bred by the Earl, from his favourite Muley Moloch mare Peggy, and was sold to Sir Robert Peel, by auction, at Doncaster, last year, for 300 guineas. His first appearance was at Ascot, in the New Stakes, where he was third to North Lincoln and Rosabel; and, as in the Derby, he just beat Marionette. He then won the Mottisfont Stakes at Stockbridge, Electric third; paid forfeit in a match at Newmarket S.O.; gave 7 lb. at Newmarket Houghton, and was beaten in a half-mile match by Lord Glasgow's Blacksmith. This year he came out again at the Craven Meeting, gave his Lordship's three-year-old Orlando filly a stone, and beat her ten lengths in a match over the Ditch Mile, and then won the Derby. Unfortunately, he is not in the St. Leger; and the Stewards' Plate at Stockbridge, the Ascot Cup, and a match with North Lincoln at 300, h. ft., D.I., and with Promised Land, 2000, 500 ft., T.M.M., at the Newmarket S.O., are his only engagements. It is said that Sir Joseph, who looked very carefully after

him during the whole of his training, stands with his friends to win £80,000. Newminster is now at the Rawcliffe paddocks; and, like their old crack, The Dutchman, he has got a winner of the Derby in his very first season.

SUMMERSIDE, the winner of the Oaks, is another proof of the Epsom luck of a great sire in his first essay, as she is the produce of West Australian (for whom her owner gave 5000 guineas) and the celebrated Lanercost mare, Ellerdale, the dam of Ellington, Ellermere, and Gildermire. In consequence of Admiral Harcourt's ill health he sold the whole of his stud, except the old mare, to Lord Londesborough, who had previously sold his in disgust to "Mr. S. Williams," and his Lordship, whose spirited purchases have been generally so unsuccessful, got an Oaks winner among this lot of four. She is a low, lengthy, blood-like mare, and was beaten for the Convivial Stakes by Cavendish at York; and for the Champagne Stakes by Prelude at Doncaster. At the latter meeting she won her maiden victory in the Two-year Old Stakes by a head, and was then thrown up for the season. She inaugurated her three-year-old career badly, by tumbling in the Dee Stakes at Chester; and it is rather remarkable that the jockey who was said to have caused the accident by trying for the rails recovered after a fortnight's careful nursing in the Chester Infirmary, and won the Derby, and that one of the animals who fell in the mêlée—in which Rainbow broke his back—eventually won the Oaks. She has nine engagements—including the Ascot Cup, the Great Yorkshire Stakes, and the St. Leger. The net value of the Oaks—in which she was ridden by Fordham—was £4425; and his Lordship is said to have won £4000 in bets.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE "EASTERN MONARCH" BY FIRE.

In our second edition last week we gave a few particulars of the terrible accident which happened on board this ship on Friday, the 3rd instant. We now give some further details of the catastrophe.

The *Eastern Monarch* arrived at Spithead from Kurrachee at about half-past one on Friday morning, with three hundred and fifty-two invalid soldiers, thirty women, and fifty-three children, under the command of Colonel Allen. Captains Molesworth, Usher, Manning, and Stopford, and Lieutenants Clive and Gresham, with their families, were also on board the vessel.

The chief mate, Mr. Narracott, an hour after the ship had brought up, was walking the poop, when an explosion took place, blowing out the cuddy skylights on the poop, and carrying away the poop-ladders. Officers and ladies rushed on deck in their night-dresses, the troops below leaping from their hammocks, and barely escaping the flames, with such rapidity did these spread along the deck. The whole of the ship's ports being open for ventilation, the current of air, of course, urged them along in their fury. Capt. Morris despatched a boat to the men-of-war at Spithead for assistance, and ordered the fire-engine and pumps to be rigged to endeavour to subdue the fire, but by this time it was beyond control. The ship's boats (four in number) were lowered, and the ladies, women, and children were passed over the side. The troops were paraded by Colonel Allan's orders, and were under the most perfect command; every man obeyed his orders most implicitly. By this time boats were alongside, and the men



MUSJID, THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.

SUMMERSIDE, THE WINNER OF THE OAKS.

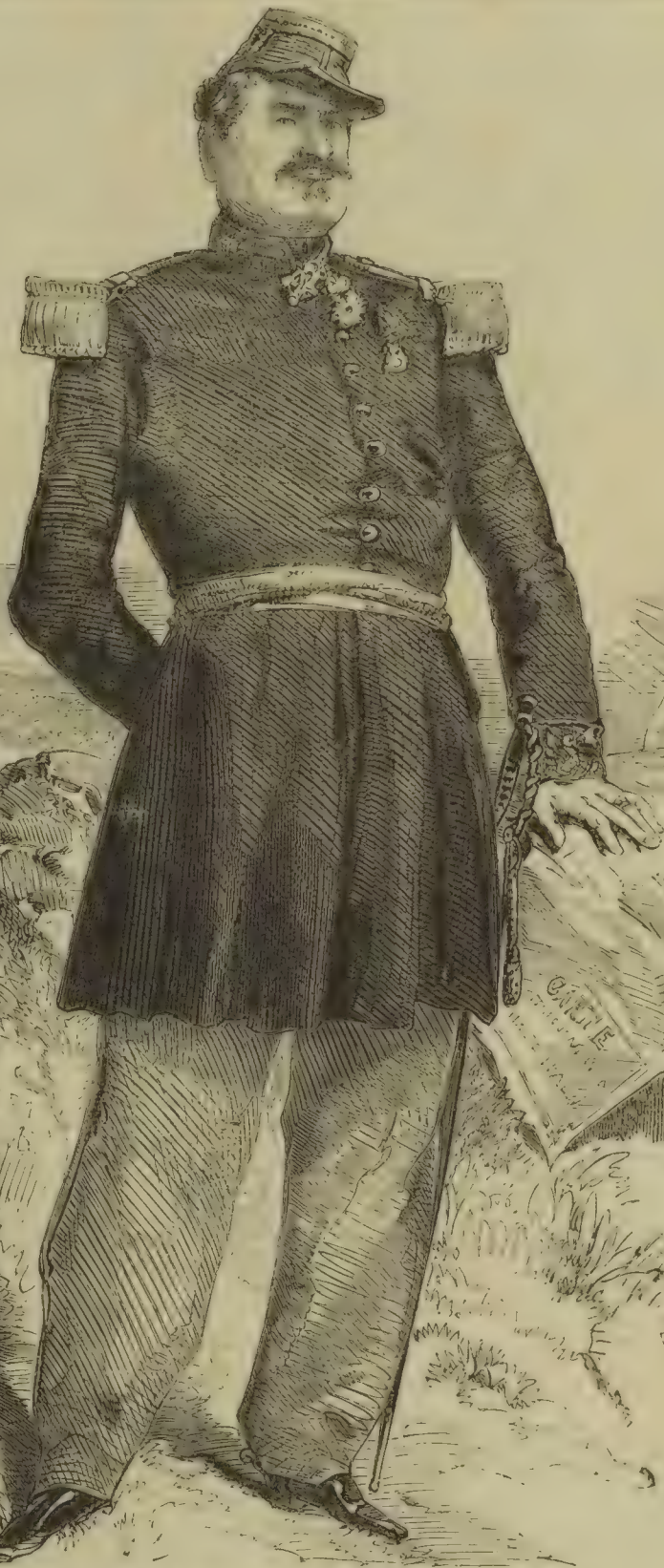
THE WINNERS OF THE DERBY AND THE OAKS.—DRAWN BY BENJAMIN HERRING.

lowered themselves by ropes from the forepart of the ship and bowsprit, the afterpart being a mass of flame. Two sailing-barges bore down to the burning ship under canvas, and so close that numbers of men and women dropped on their decks from the ship's bowsprit and bows, the forepart of the ship being the clearest from fire. The conduct of the men in these barges (the *Providence* and the *Petrel*) is stated by the captain of the ship and the officers in command of the troops to have been beyond all praise. The boats of H.M. ships *Falcon* and *Flying Fish*, and sundry pilot-boats, also did good service. In half an hour's time from the explosion every one that could be found was got out of the ship, and as the last boats left her sides the flaming masts fell by the board. Although the fire burnt with such alarming rapidity, the loss of life was comparatively small. One woman and five children were killed by the explosion; and one man died, after being brought ashore, from the effects of the explosion. A large number have received contusions and burns. The whole of the officers, ladies, men, women, and children who were landed at Portsmouth from the unfortunate vessel were in their night clothes. Colonel Allan speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the men under his command, and says of his own officers and Capt. Morris and the officers of the ship, "nothing could exceed their coolness, spirit, and gallantry."

The appearance of the burning ship from Portsmouth ramparts and the beach from about three until six a.m. was magnificent in the extreme. The hull of the ship continued burning fiercely until about midday, when the greater body of the flames was subdued, but immense bodies of smoke continued to ascend from the ship. A letter, signed by Colonel Allan and all the officers and passengers on board, has been sent to Captain Morris, expressing the deep sympathy which the writers feel with him, and their conviction that the accident was in no way owing to any neglect on his part. The *Eastern Monarch* was a ship of upwards of 1500 tons register, belonging to Messrs. Somes Brothers, of Blackwall, and nearly new, this being only her second voyage to India. Her cargo consisted of saltpetre, linseed, ivory, and bones; and the fire is supposed to have been the result of spontaneous combustion of the saltpetre.

GENERAL FOREY.

The engagement of Montebello, on the 20th of May, deserves to be elevated to the rank of a battle, if the valour of the combatants and the number of killed and wounded be taken into consideration. In that fight of "braves," in which so many French



THE WAR.—GENERAL FOREY, THE HERO OF MONTEBELLO.

and Sardinians distinguished themselves in their different capacities, one man stood pre-eminent for courage, coolness, and discretion—General Forey, one of the Generals under the command of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers.

Elie-Frédéric Forey was born in 1804, in Paris, and was brought up at the Military School of St. Cyr. He began his career as an officer in the army of Algeria, where his bravery pointed him out as one destined to a bright future. His successful campaigns in Africa as Chef de Bataillon in the Chasseurs obtained for him the rank of Colonel. After a certain time passed in an administrative capacity he was named General, in 1848. For a brief period, during the Crimean war, he was charged with a share in the direction of the siege of Sebastopol, which was not, if we remember rightly, very fortunate. However, his recent brilliant achievement at Montebello has established for him a reputation for tact and good generalship. General Forey has been a grand officer of the Legion of Honour since 1854.

GENERAL CAMOU.

GENERAL CAMOU is the commander of the 2nd division of the Imperial Guard in the army of Italy, composed principally of voltigeurs, one of those select branches of the service from which great deeds may be expected during the war of Italian independence.

Jacques Camou was born at Sarances (Lower Pyrenees) on the 1st of May, 1792. He engaged as a volunteer in the Chasseurs Montagnards of his native department on the 5th of September, 1808, when he was named sergeant; and before he was seventeen years of age he obtained for himself promotion and the admiration of his superior officers. After a series of hard fights and numerous wounds he was promoted to the rank of Captain-Adjutant-Major in 1823, and went through the Spanish campaign, during which he was again wounded and decorated. The subsequent political changes in France led to his occasional retirement from the army, but for very short intervals. In 1830 he assisted at the capture of Algiers, and was again promoted. His successful career followed its martial course in Algeria, where he constantly maintained his reputation by his bravery and the brilliancy of his exploits. In 1844 he was appointed Colonel of the 33rd Regiment of the Line, and inflicted such a hearty chastisement upon the Arab tribes in insurrection as aided not a little in the ultimate submission of their country. For a very brilliant defeat of the Kabyles, under most difficult and critical circumstances, he received the cross



BURNING OF THE 'EASTERN MONARCH' AT SPITHEAD.—FROM A SKETCH TAKEN AT HASLAR HOSPITAL.

of Commander of the Legion of Honour. In 1848 he was named Brigadier-General; and Marshal Bugeaud said of the nomination, "If the Provisional Government had made but such appointments as that it would have deserved many statues in its honour." In all the active military proceedings which led to the pacification of the French African colony, General Camou took the most prominent part, and was rewarded in the summer of 1851 by his nomination as Grand Officer in the Legion of Honour. In 1852 he was appointed General of Division.

When the war with Russia broke out he was offered a command in the Crimea, which, notwithstanding his advanced age, he hastened to accept. He arrived under the walls of Sebastopol on the 24th of February, 1855, and took the command of the 2nd division of the 2nd corps d'armée on the same day. He assisted in the capture of the Mamelon Vert on the 7th of June, 1856, after which his division was sent to repose itself in the plains of the Tchornaya, where a fresh victory awaited him, for which he received the praise of the Duke of Malakoff. On the 8th of September, during the assault on Sebastopol, after General Bosquet was wounded, he took the entire command of the 2nd division, which he retained to the end of the campaign, when he was appointed Commander of the Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard. On the 5th of September, 1857, the Emperor conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

General Camou has obtained his distinguished position solely by his bravery and personal worth. Honourable, modest, and valiant, he never solicited a favour. He is a soldier heart and soul, in whom age has cooled neither ardour nor temperament. The soldiers say of him, "Father Camou is a tough trooper. With such a leader we may well have confidence."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE result of the Oaks—the return from which through the chilly rain was more than a weary way for some—bore out the opinions of many trainers, when they saw Mayonaise run to a short head by Seent in the Eleventh Newmarket Triennial, that she was only a pheasant if she could be fairly collared. Nothing could catch her over the D.M. in the One Thousand; but the distance at Epsom found her out, and she died away to nothing in Wells's hands. Rosabel and Prelude have sadly disappointed the expectations of last year; and it was only fair that the nobleman who could give such a splendid price for West Australian, when the chances of his standing an Ascot and Goodwood preparation were so doubtful, should draw first blood with his stock at Epsom. She is pretty well engaged; and, as anything with West Australian and Ellerdale blood in its veins ought to be able to stay six miles, if necessary, we may hope to see "the blue and silver" of Grimston in luck at last, after all its ups and downs. As in Teddington's year, the gentlemen lost on the Oaks some portion of their Derby winnings, and it was lucky for the Ring that Mayonaise stopped, as Sir Joseph owed them a grudge for the way his horse had been knocked about at Bath, and would not let them get out. The Kentish Baronet has now matched Musjid to give Ariadne 10 lb. in a £500, £200 forfeit, match in the Houghton, and as the distance is A. F., it seems like coining money. The settling has been of a quiet kind; two have certainly gone, and others, whose credit has long been dubious, are said to be keeping out of the way; but, on the whole, the ordeal has been passed through well. At present there is no betting to speak of on the St. Leger. William Day, who, in spite of his friends' entreaties that he would not inflict his horsemanship upon Promised Land, declared that he would resign him into no hands but his brother Alfred's, gives as a reason for his coming on at such a destructive rate from Tattenham Corner that he wanted a pace; and that no one else would make it. If, however, his horse (which he will have it is a stayer) compounded in a mile and a half in anything but a strong-run Derby, we do not see how the extra St. Leger distance, and doubtless a stronger pace, is to suit him. Any other jockey would have waited in front with him at Epsom, and run the race for speed at last. Trumpeter broke down, and, from his action, he seemed to be uneasy two distances from home; and the jockeys of Marionette, the Glenluce colt, and Promised Land so successfully proved an alibi for Ticket-of-Leave, who seems to have been about thirteenth, that Marionette got second money, and the judge candidly allowed that the low position of his box and the similarity of the jackets had misled him. The Days have thus proved that their autumn fail in this son of Touchstone was not misplaced.

Ascot, from Tuesday to Friday, and Manchester, from Wednesday to Friday, are the race meetings of next week. Rattlebone, we believe, goes to Manchester for the Two-year-old Stakes, and Summer-side (7 lb. extra) is in the Produce Stakes. Lupellus is in the Ascot Biennial; the two-year-old Merryman is in the Triennial; Aurora, Emily, and Lupellus in the New Stakes; Leamington, Promised Land, Musjid, North Lincoln, Fisherman, Tournament, Lifeboat, Gladiolus, and Defender in the Cup; while Zuyder Zee, Seent, Leamington, Fisherman, Black Tommy, and Tournament are in the Queen's Vase. Still, the promise of sport is somewhat meagre.

On the Saturday after Mr. Blenkins holds his sale at Middle Park, and seven colts and sixteen fillies, eight of them by Kingston, are in the list.

On Monday nine yearlings of Cotherstone and Newcourt blood will be up at Tattersall's from Althorp.

The M.C.C. and Ground play the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge on Monday at Lord's; and on Thursday Surrey meets sixteen from the latter Alma Mater at the Oval. Kent plays Middlesex at Southgate on the latter day. All England are engaged on Monday at Salisbury, and on Thursday at Newport; and the United go to Peckham on Monday against 22 bold Peckhamites and two bowlers. The United had a very easy victory over the All England at Lord's by 42. Caffyn was a sad instance of human mutability. He was loudly cheered as he took his position at the wicket, on the strength of his brilliant batting the week before, and in another moment Jackson had his middle stump. The scores were very small—only 158 to 116; and, good as Jackson's bowling was, the United fielding was too much for them. Caffyn's luck had quite fled, as in the second innings he was caught for one, and George Parr's was no better.

BEVERLEY RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Kingston Stakes.—Knapton, 1. Buttercup, 2.
Bishop Burton Stakes.—Predictor, 1. Butterfly, 2.
Beverley Cup.—Ronconi, 1. Lady Mary colt, 2.

THURSDAY.

Scurry Stakes.—Jeannie Deans, 1. Knapton, 2.
East Riding Handicap.—Flash-in-the-Pan, 1. Attraction, 2.
Londesborough Produce Stakes.—Restes, 1. Predictor, 2.

CHELMSFORD RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Great Baddow Two-year Old Stakes.—Annandale filly, 1. The Nun, 2.
Chelmsford Handicap.—Tame Deer, 1. The Greek, 2.
Country Members' Plate.—Polly Johnson, 1. Indulgence, 2.
Welter Cup.—Harry Bluff, 1. July, 2.
Galleywood Stakes.—Ochiltree, 1. Gift, 2.

THURSDAY.

Cup Stakes.—Conductor, 1. Tame Deer, 2.
Mark's Hall Stakes.—Connaught filly, 1. Sweatmeat filly, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Tournament, 1. Independence, 2.

CRICKET.—The United All England Eleven v. the All England Eleven: This match was played at Lord's on Monday and Tuesday. During the day about 5000 persons visited the ground. The following is the score:—United, 1st innings, 82; 2nd innings, 70. All England, 1st innings, 63; 2nd innings, 52. The United Eleven thus won the match by thirty-seven runs.

All England Eleven v. Twenty of Hallam and Staveley, with Two Bowlers: The All England Eleven played their first match of the season last week on the Hyde Park Ground, Sheffield; but, the Twenty-two being a very strong team, the Eleven were defeated. The score stood as follows: All England, 134 and 48; total, 182. Hallam and Staveley, 138 and 45; total, 183, with eighteen wickets to go down.

A private meeting of a number of leading scientific men and others interested in music, both as professors and amateurs, was held at the house of the Society of Arts, on Friday, the 3rd inst., by invitation of the council of that society, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of adopting in this country a uniform musical pitch, as has been recently done in France.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Baron de Goldemid and Da Palmeira (Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart.) has been administered to by the executors. The personality, though estimated at over two millions sterling, is only required to be sworn to as exceeding one million, that the highest amount of probate duty (£15,000) might be stamped on the grant. The real estates are spoken of as being of an equal amount with the personality. The will is of immense length, and there are upwards of forty codicils, making together a bulky affair, embracing 600 or 600 folios.

The will and codicil of Vice-Admiral Percy Grace, who died on the 11th of May, 1859, was proved in London by the Marquis of Chandos, D.C.L., and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James John Hamilton, Bart., C.B., two of the executors, power being reserved to Francis Richard Brooke and George Gas Sandeman, Esqrs., the other executors. The will is dated the 22nd of February, 1856, and the codicil the 18th of February, 1857. He has left many specific bequests to members of the Buckingham family. To the Marquis of Chandos he leaves a rifle-gun and a pair of pistols; and similar bequests to several of his friends. To each of his nieces he has bequeathed a camphor-wood trunk or box, which he had purchased in China, the scent of which is found to be destructive to moths and other insects. To his man servant Mitchell he leaves a legacy of £100, all his clothes, his residence, and the household furniture, as a reward for his attention and faithful services.

The will of William John Broderip, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Benchers of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, formerly a magistrate of the Thames Police Court, and afterwards a magistrate of the Westminster Police Court, was proved in the London Court of Probate by his cousin, Charles Theobald Maud and John Jenkyns, Esqrs., the executors. The personality £2000. The testator has directed that mourning-rings, or some similar token, should be given to his friends the Earl of Enniskillen, F.R.S., Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., F.R.S., and others named in his will. He has left several specific and pecuniary bequests. To each of his executors, £100; to his godson, John Maud, a large silver tankard; to Mrs. Shephard and her two sons, each £50; he has also bequeathed to Mrs. Shephard his gold watch, "with jumping hours," and the gold chain and seals. He leaves the residue of his property to his sister for her life; at her decease to be equally divided between the Rev. John Primatt Maud, Charles Theobald Maud, and Mrs. Elizabeth Landon, or their survivors. The will is dated the 28th of January, 1842.

DEATH OF DAVID COX, THE WATER-COLOUR PAINTER.—The veteran artist, Mr. David Cox, whose name has for many years been associated with all that is excellent in water-colour painting, expired at an early hour on Tuesday morning. Mr. Cox up to a recent period devoted himself to his art, but of late has been obliged to cease doing so in consequence of the state of his health. He died at his residence at Harborne, Birmingham, in his seventy-sixth year.

MR. CHARLES OLLIER, who was remembered chiefly by the last generation as a writer of elegant fiction, as the publisher of Shelley's principal works, and as an intimate friend of the poet, died at Brompton, on Sunday evening, after a long and painful illness.

A bazaar in favour of the building fund of the Asylum for Fatherless Children, Redham, near Croydon (late at Stamford-hill), will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, the 30th of June, and Friday, the 1st of July next. Contributions of useful articles are earnestly requested.

A concert will be given this (Saturday) evening at St. Martin's Hall for the benefit of the widow and orphans of those who were killed, and of the surviving sufferers, at the recent accident at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The artists (some of the leading ones of the day) give their services gratuitously.

The excavations at Wroxeter are being still prosecuted with great care and diligence, and the remains of the ancient city of Uriconium continue to bring to light numerous public and private buildings as they existed at the close of the Roman period in Britain.

A cow belonging to Mr. Dunn, of Kelfield Lodge, near Selby, Yorkshire, having had one of her forelegs broken by the kick of a horse, it was found necessary to cut off the injured leg; and the animal, having been supplied with a wooden one, has been turned out to grass, where she manages to shift excellently for herself.

An extraordinary poetical feat is in process in Paris. The proprietors of the *Librairie Nouvelle* announce that they will publish every Saturday "sixteen quarto pages of poetry," by M. Méry, descriptive of "La grande épopée militaire qui se prépare en Italie." The prospectus dwells particularly on the fact that the muse of M. Méry will always be inspired by the very latest news from the seat of war. The first number or "Premier Chant" of this poetical periodical, entitled "Napoleon en Italie," appeared on Saturday last.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE declaration in the Queen's Speech to the effect that England will maintain a strictly neutral position in reference to the war in Italy has imparted considerable firmness to the market for nearly all national securities. Prices have further advanced, the Three per Cent Consols having touched 94½; but numerous parties have sold stock at a fair profit, so that the supply has slightly increased. The immense amount of capital now seeking investment has had the effect of imparting confidence to speculators; hence the transactions for Time have been on an extensive scale, when compared with many former weeks.

The Money Market has been in a state of depression, and the rates of discount have again ruled lower. In Lombard-street first-class short paper has been done at 2½ to 2¾ per cent. Four months' bills have been taken at 2½ to 3½; and six months', at 3½ to 3¾ per cent. Some of the joint-stock banks have further reduced their rates for deposits. They now vary from 2 to 2½ per cent. On Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England found it necessary to reduce their minimum rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent. This reduction, however, from its having been anticipated, exercised very little influence upon the markets generally.

The Silver Market has become somewhat heavy, and a slight fall has taken place in the quotations. Bar silver has sold at 62½, and Mexican dollars are held at 61d. About £900,000 in bullion has arrived from all sources since the 3rd inst. A portion of it has been taken for the Continent; but about £160,000 has been sent into the Bank of England since the last return was made up. The shipments by the next Bombay steamer will be about £270,000—the exchanges having shown a farther adverse movement of from 3 to 4 per cent. The commercial advices state that there was great tightness in the money market, and that specie was unusually scarce. The Mint was in full operation, yet the authorities were compelled to issue bullion certificates at fifty instead of twenty days' date, the usual practice.

The Continental exchanges have shown no important fluctuations this week. For the most part, they do not indicate any great drain of bullion from this side, so that there is every prospect of an increase in the stock of gold in the Bank of England, especially as nearly one million in gold is now on passage from Australia, and as remittances from other quarters are likely to be large for some time.

At a meeting of the Bank of British North America, held on Tuesday, a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, free of income-tax, was declared. The African Steam-Ship Company have announced a dividend of 7 per cent per annum.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending May 7, current year:—

Bank of England	£22,015,635
Private Banks	3,574,057
Joint-Stock Banks	8,115,345
Scotland	3,981,914
Ireland	7,092,174
Total	£39,739,125

Compared with the corresponding month in 1853, the above figures show an increase in the total circulation of £3,005,147.

On Monday the quotations of Home Securities were on the advance, with a steady market. Bank Stock was 220 and 219; the Reduced Three per Cent Consols 92½ 91½ and 92½; Consols, 92½ to 93½; New Three per Cent, 91½ to 92½; India Debentures, 94½; India Bonds, 8s. to 9s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 22s. prem. On Tuesday, Bank Stock was done at 219½ to 221½; India Loan Scrip at 93½; the Reduced Three per Cent Consols realised 92½ 93½; Consols for Money, 93½ 94½; New Three per Cent, 92½ 93½; Long Annuities, 1855, 17½; India Debentures, 94½; India Bonds, 10s. to 8s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 19s. to 23s. prem. The advanced quotations were firmly supported on Wednesday; nevertheless, the market was in a healthy state.—Bank Stock closed at 220; the Reduced at 92½; Consols, 93½; New Three per Cent, 92½; Long Annuities, 1855, 17 13-16; India Debentures, 94½; India Bonds, 1s. to 7s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 19s. to 25s. prem. The dealings in Stocks on Thursday were only moderate.—Consols were done at 93½ 94 for Money, and 93½ 94 for the Account; the Reduced and the New Three per Cent were 92½ 93; New Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 77½ 78½; and Exchequer Bills, 21s. to 25s. prem.; Bank Stock was firm, at 221½.

Compared with the transactions in Home Securities, the business doing in Foreign Bonds has been only moderate. However, the market, almost generally, may be considered steady, at very full prices. The leading quotations are as follows:—Brazilian Old Five per Cent, 100; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 1852, 91 ex div.; 18; Chilean Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 84 ex div.; Dutch Four per Cent, 96; Granada Three-and-a-Half per Cent, 15½; Ditto, Deferred, 43; Mexican Three per Cent, 17½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 83½; Portuguese Three per Cent, 183, 42½; Russian Five per Cent, 104; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 95½; Sardinian Five per Cent, 73½ ex div.; Spanish Three per Cent 41½; Ditto, New Deferred, 29; Ditto, Passivo, 7; Turkish Old Six per Cent, 70; Ditto, New, 58½; Turkish Four per Cent, 102½; Venezuela Five per Cent, 39½; Ditto Two per Cent Deferred, 17.

The transactions in Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been somewhat restricted, yet prices generally have continued steady. Australasia have marked 84½; British North American, 57; Commercial of London, 17½; London Chartered of Australia, 21½; London and County, 28½; London Joint-Stock, 31; London and Westminster, 50½; Ottoman, 28½; South Australia, 30; Union of Australia, 50½; and Union of London, 25.

Miscellaneous Securities have been rather inactive. Anglo-Mexican Mint Shares have been done at 18½; Australian Agricultural, 2½; Canada Land, 113; Ditto, Government Six per Cent, 114½; New Brunswick Six per Cent, 108½; New South Wales Five per Cent, 188s. 9d.; Victoria Six per Cent, 109; Crystal Palace, 11; Ditto, Preference, 4½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 11; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 80; London Discount, 3½; National Discount, 3½; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 9½; Ithymney Iron, 21½; Royal Mail Steam, 54; Scottish Australian Investment, 122; South Australian Land, 37; Submarine Telegraph Scrip, 5; Ditto, Registered, 4½; and Victoria Do cks, 99.

During the greater portion of the week about an average business has been passing in the Railway Share Market, and prices have ruled somewhat higher. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 73; Cornwall, 43; Eastern Counties, 54½; Great Western, 54; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 53; London and Brighton, 109½; London and North-Western, 89½; London and South-Western, 89; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 34½; Midland, 98½; Norfolk, 55; North British, 53½; North-Eastern—Leeds, 45; Vale of North, 65.

LINE LEASED AT FIXED RENTAL.—East Lincoln, 138.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 105; Great Western Five per Cent, 100; Midland—Leicester and Hitchin, 92½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 96; Ditto, York, H. and L. Purchase, 92; South-Eastern, fixed Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 102.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 79; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 16½; East Indian, 101; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Debentures, 98½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 34½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 92; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 72; Great Indian Peninsula, 98; Great Western of Canada, 14½; Ditto, New, 8½; Scinde, 19½; Punjab, 33.

FOREIGN.—Great Luxembourg, 5½; Lombardo-Venetian, 6½; Ditto, New, 6½; Sambre and Meuse, 5½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Monday, June 6.—The show of English wheat in to-day's market was only moderate, yet the demand for all kinds ruled very inactive, at barely last week's currency. In foreign wheat, the supply of which was extensive, very little was done, on former terms. Most descriptions of barley met a dull inquiry, but without leading to any change in value. Malt ruled heavy, at about previous currencies. We had a dull sale for malt, and oats moved off heavily, at 6d. to 1s. per quarter less one. Beans and peas were undervalued in value. Floor changed hands to a moderate extent, on former terms.

June 8.—The demand for wheat-to-day was heavy, at almost nominal currencies. Spring corn and flour were dull, at barely into rates.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 48s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s. to 51s.; rye, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; grinding barley, 29s. to 30s.; distilling, ditto, 30s. to 32s.; malted ditto, 38s. to 38½; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 51s. to 53s.; brown ditto, 53s. to 54s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 56s.; Chevalier, 68s. to 69s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire malt, 51s. to 56s.; potato, ditto, 25s. to 26s.; oatmeal, 25s. to 26s.; oatmeal and Corn, black, 24s. to 26s.; ditto, white, 28s. to 29s.; tick beans, 32s. to 34s.; green peas, 48s. to 49s.; mangel seed, 40s. to 42s.; bellies, 44s. to 48s. per quarter; town-made flour, 3s. to 5s.; town householders, 4s. to 4½; country marks, 3s. to 3½ per 250 lb.; American, 3s. to 3½ per barrel; French, 3s. to 3½ per sack.

Seeds.—The trade generally has been devoid of animation. In prices, however, no quotable change has taken place.

Linseed, English crushing, 52s. to 54s.; Calcutta, 51s. to 52s. per quarter; red clover, 52s. to 54s.; ditto, white, 52s. to 54s. per cwt.; hempsed, 35s. to 36s. per quarter; comrade, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 14s. to 15s.; ditto, white, 18s. to 19s.; spring tares, 12s. to 13s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 64s. to 74s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, 21d. to 21½s.; ditto, foreign, 23d. to 24½s.; rape cakes, 65s. to 66s. per ton; canary, 62s. to 65s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 51s. 6d.; barley, 33s. 8d.; oats, 23s. 1d.; rye, 37s. 7d.; beans, 47s. 0d.; peas, 40s. 6d.

The 51st Week Averages.—Wheat, 50s. 2d.; barley, 33s. 1d.; oats, 23s. 2d.; rye, 37s. 9d.; beans, 46s. 0d.; peas, 41s. 6d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 58,579; barley, 5193; oats, 5119; rye, 73; beans, 2291; peas, 170 quarters.

Tea.—Large public sales having taken place, the demand by private contract has become less active; nevertheless, prices are supported—the current value of common sound congou being 1s. 4d. per lb.

Sugar.—Good and fine samples have sold somewhat steadily, at, in some instances, an advance in the quotations of 6d. per cwt. Low and damp qualities have moved off slowly, at about stationary prices. The refined market is rather firmer, and pieces have changed hands at 43s. to 45s. per cwt.

Coffee.—Increased firmness has been apparent in the demand for nearly all kinds of coffee, and the quotations have advanced accordingly.

Rice.—Most kinds continue dull in sale, and late rates are with difficulty supported. Good white Bengal has sold at 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cwt.

Provisions.—Irish butter has met a dull inquiry, at drooping currencies. Fine parcels of foreign butter have sold at 9s. to 9½s. per cwt. In English very little is passing. Bacon is dull, at 6s. to 6½s. for prime Waterford. Other provisions command very little attention.

Zellow.—This article is firm, and F.Y.C. on the spot, is selling at 55s. to 55s. 3d. per cwt. Town tallow, 52s. net cash.

Oils.—Lined oil is quoted at £28 15s. per ton, on the spot. Foreign refined rape has sold at £41 to £41 1½s.; brown, £37; olive, Gallipoli, £46 10s. to £47; and Mogadore, £42. Small sales of American turpentine have taken place, at 42s. to 42s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—Owing to large Government contracts being out, rum is firm, and proof Licewards has sold at 2s. 4d. per gallon. Brandy and grain spirits move off slowly, at late currencies.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 15s. to £4 12s.; clover ditto, £4 to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 4s. to £1 8s. per load.

Coal.—Hawell, 17s.; Stewart's, 17s.; Braddell's, 16s.; Hartley, 17s.; Holywell, 16s. 6d.; Wyllam, 16s. 6d.; Tanfield Moor, 13s.; Kellow, 16s. 3d.; South Durham, 16s. 3d. per ton.

Wool.—On the whole, the fair average business is doing in most kinds of wool, at full prices. The plantations accounts are not considered favourable, and the duty has been done at £140,000.

Wool.—Since the close of the public sales all kinds of wool have met a dull inquiry, at the late decline in value.

Potatoes.—The supplies of old potatoes are falling off, and the demand for them is less active, at from 6s. to 12s. per ton. New potatoes are selling at from 1s. to 2s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, June 9).—The supply of beasts in to-day's market was very moderate. For most breeds—the quality of which was by no means prime—we had a steady demand, at fully Monday's currency. We were well supplied with sheep, yet the mutton trade ruled firm, at the late improvement in value. There was a fair inquiry for lambs, at full quotations. The supply was seasonably good. There was a fair demand for calves, at fully late rates. Pigs ruled heavy; but which cows were in improved request.

For 8½, to sink the odd.—Coarse and inferior sorts, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; second quality ditto, 8s. 8d. to 10s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime sorts, 4s. 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-washed sheep, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; large calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; meat small porkers, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; lumps, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; sucking calves, 19s. to 22s.; and quarter old store pigs, 13s. to 22s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 712; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 8220; calves, 410; pigs, 300. Foreign: Beasts, 69; sheep, 491; calves, 250.

Neigate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are very limited, and the trade rules steady, as follows:—Beef from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3rd. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 5d. per lb., by the carcase.

ROBERT HERRERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

R. BLACKBURN, London-wall, City, and Spencer-road, Stoke Newington, tailor and draper.

BANKRUPTS.

W. CLARKE, Great Stanmore, Middlesex, licensed victualler.—C. R. THOMPSON and F. LUCAS, Old Broad-street, City, East India agents and wine merchants.—J. MINOTT, Birmingham, victualler.—J. BOWLING and J. LANE, Batley, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers.—G. TERRY, Leeds, tinmer and brazier.—J. C. PARSONS, Beaumaris, (Anglesea), publican.—W. PARKINSON, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, carpet manufacturer.—A. ELPHICK, East Moulsey, Surrey, butcher.—J. LONG, Junr., Witney, Oxfordshire, builder and contractor.—W. L. GORME and J. R. BRYON, Hammer-smith, auctioneers and contractors.—C. A. CLARK, Newgate-street, City, foreign warehouseman, silk merchant, and commission agent.—T. and J. REDSHAW, Bourn, Lincolnshire, saddlers and harness makers and leather cutters.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. M'ARTHUR, Dumbarton, spirit dealer. A. MACKAY, comar, surgeon.—J. SPENCE, Glasgow, tea-merchant.—D. M'LELLAN, Glasgow, ironmonger.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

BANKRUPTS.

W. BANTON, St. Martin's-le-Grand and Long-lane, City, hostler.—S. VILLEBLANCHE, Baldwin's-gardens, Leather-lane, hostler.—G. FRANKTON, Harrow-road, Paddington, tailor. J. WITHEBS, Birmingham, Jeweller.—J. A. LOCK, Cheltenham, builder.—W. HAYES, Kingston-upon-Hull, boot and shoe manufacturer.—T. HEAPS, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk throwster.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. LAURIE, Glasgow, manufacturer.—J. CAMPBELL, Leith, wine and spirit merchant.—J. B. M'NEIL, Glasgow, boat-builder.—J. D. M. STIRLING, Esq. (deceased), Black Grange.

** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.

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On the 5th of May, at Dinan, in Brittany, the wife of W. S. Piers, Esq., of a daughter. On the 1st inst.,

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The floats are fixed narrow pieces like a Venetian blind. While descending, the increasing density and upward pressure of the water prevent any flow downwards between the pieces, but on rising the water flows between. They have also many other advantages. Send stamped envelope for reply. Models, showing the action of the floats, sent free, 3s. 6d. This invention is by this notice given to the whole world, and any remuneration to the inventor is optional. JAMES PARKER, 6, Lifford-road, (Canterwell, Inventor of Lever Sails, by which vessels may sail directly against the wind. A pamphlet on Lever Sails free for two stamps. Also of small Steam-boats propelled by steam rockets, 5-in. 3s.; 13-in., 5s. 6d.

FOR SALE or CHARTER, the Clipper Yacht MAUD (30 tons), one of the best and fastest sea boats of her class in the world; fitted in an elegant manner, with every convenience for a summer cruise; now lying at Southampton. For particulars apply to J. Andrews, 44, Lombard-street, or C. Scovell Woolston, Southampton. or the gentleman (a gentleman distinguished as a yachtsman) will be happy to share the Maud with any gentleman, upon terms to be agreed upon.

COLT'S (Six-shot) REVOLVER-RIFLES



OPENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT ON TUESDAY LAST.—HER MAJESTY READING THE ROYAL SPEECH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

OPENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY.

On Tuesday afternoon her Majesty the Queen opened Parliament in person. At an early hour people began to take up their positions in the parks, and along the route by which the Royal procession was to pass to the Houses of Parliament. There was no change in the arrangements which have been adhered to for many past years. At a few minutes before two o'clock the departure of the Queen from Buckingham Palace was announced by the firing of guns in St. James's Park. Her Majesty was accompanied in her state carriage, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, by the Prince Consort, the Duke of Beaufort, Master of the Horse; and the Duchess of Manchester, Mistress of the Robes. Other carriages contained Prince Arthur, the Princess Alice, attended by the Countess of Caledon; the Hon. Emily Cathcart; Lord Colville; the Honourable Captain De Ros; the Marquis of Exeter, Lord Steward; the Right Honourable G. C. W. Forester, Comptroller; and Lieutenant-Colonel Biddulph, Master of the Household. Her Majesty was escorted by a troop of Royal Horse Guards, and was received by a guard of honour at the House of Lords. Her Majesty was loudly cheered as she passed along by the immense multitude of persons assembled.

Shortly after two o'clock a Royal salute announced the arrival of her Majesty at the House of Lords, where she was received by the great officers of state, and conducted through the Painted Chamber to the robing-room. Thence she proceeded to the throne; and the House of Commons was summoned. The Speaker, with the Ministers who have seats in the Commons and a large number of other members, appeared at the bar, and her Majesty delivered

THE ROYAL SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I avail myself with satisfaction, in the present anxious state of public affairs, of the advice of my Parliament, which I have summoned to meet with the least possible delay.

I have directed that papers shall be laid before you from which you will learn how earnest and unceasing have been my endeavours to preserve the peace of Europe.

Those endeavours have unhappily failed; and war has been declared between France and Sardinia on one side, and Austria on the other. Receiving assurances of friendship from both the contending parties, I intend to maintain between them a strict and impartial neutrality; and I hope, with God's assistance, to preserve to my people the blessing of continued peace.

Considering, however, the present state of Europe, I have deemed it necessary to the security of my dominions and the honour of my crown to increase my naval forces to an amount exceeding that which has been sanctioned by Parliament.

I rely with confidence on your cordial concurrence in this precautionary measure of defensive policy.

The King of the Two Sicilies having announced to me the death of the King, his father, and his own accession, I have thought fit, in concert with the Emperor of the French, to renew my diplomatic intercourse with the Court of Naples, which had been suspended during the late reign.

All my other foreign relations continue on a perfectly satisfactory footing.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

The estimates for the year for which provision has not been made by the late Parliament will be immediately laid before you, together with such supplementary estimates as present circumstances render indispensably necessary for the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have directed a bill to be prepared for giving effect, so far as the aid of Parliament may be required, to certain suggestions of the Commissioners whom I had appointed to inquire into the best mode of efficiently manning the Royal Navy; and I recommend this important subject to your immediate attention.

Measures of legal and social improvement, the progress of which in the late Parliament was necessarily interrupted by the dissolution, will again be brought under your consideration.

I should with pleasure give my sanction to any well-considered measure for the amendment of the laws which regulate the representation of my people in Parliament; and, should you be of opinion that the necessity of giving your immediate attention to measures of urgency relating to the defence and financial condition of the country will not leave you sufficient time for legislating with due deliberation during the present Session on a subject at once so difficult and so extensive, I trust that at the commencement of the next Session your earnest attention will be given to a question of which an early and satisfactory settlement would be greatly to the public advantage.

I feel assured that you will enter with zeal and diligence on the discharge of your Parliamentary duties, and I pray that the result of your deliberations may tend to secure to the country the continuance of peace abroad and progressive improvement at home.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Both Houses were engaged for a short time on Monday in administering the Parliamentary oaths. One incident of this formal business in the Lower House is, perhaps, worthy of record. Baron Rothschild, having presented himself at the table, and declined on conscientious grounds to take the oath with the customary affirmation, "on the true faith of a Christian," was directed to withdraw while the House took the question into consideration.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL then moved, in pursuance of the "standing order" established in the past Session with the view of carrying out the Act passed in 1853, a resolution to the effect that during the continuance of the present Parliament any member of the Jewish persuasion who might be duly elected should be allowed to omit from the oath the words to which he entertained a conscientious objection.—Mr. NEWDEGATE, in resisting the resolution, reiterated the arguments he had so incessantly urged in previous debates upon the subject, and exhorted the House to maintain its character as an exclusively Christian Legislature.—After a few words in reply from Lord J. RUSSELL, the resolution was put and carried without a division.—Baron Rothschild was then recalled and sworn in according to the appointed formula, as were subsequently Mr. Alderman Salomons and Baron Meyer Rothschild.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Her Majesty having read her gracious Speech the House adjourned until five o'clock, when, the Lord Chancellor having read the Royal Speech, a ceremony which was repeated by the Clerk at the table.

The Earl of Powis moved and Viscount Lifford seconded the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Earl GRANVILLE reviewed at some length the foreign policy of the Government, and expressed his regret that their efforts at preserving the peace of Europe had not been attended with success. He was aware that he might be asked why he had not moved an amendment, as he was of opinion that the Government did not possess the confidence of the country, but he refrained from doing so because he considered that as the Government had appealed to the country the constitutional course would be to leave the matter in the hands of the representatives of the people in another place.

The Earl of MALMESBURY declined to enter upon a defence of the foreign policy of the Government at an inopportune moment; at the same time he was perfectly willing to meet the noble Earl opposite whenever he might elect to raise the issue.

The House was also addressed by Lord Howden, the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Eglington, Lord Brougham, the Earl of Ellenborough, and the Duke of Argyll.

The Earl of DERRY denied that any compact had been entered into with Cardinal Wiseman; but, the Roman Catholics having felt they were treated with courtesy, many of that body had given their support to the present Government accordingly. The noble Earl further denied that the charges made against the Government, that they had endeavoured to influence the elections by the expenditure of money, had any foundation; and he defended the Ministers from the attacks which had been made against them in the course of the debate. The Government went to the country, not on the question of a Reform Bill, but whether the mode adopted by the Opposition in rejecting the bill of the Government was acceptable to the country. The Opposition refused to go into Committee on the bill, lest they should pledge themselves to definite principles, and expose their inherent differences. With respect to the war, it was impossible not to sympathise with those whose views of Government agreed with our own; but, nevertheless, strict and impartial neutrality would be observed, unless unforeseen complications arose.

The Address was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS.

The SPEAKER having read the Royal Speech, Mr. A. EGERTON, in a maiden speech, moved the Address in reply, and having defended the policy of the Government in their attempts to prevent the peace of Europe being broken, congratulated the country upon the possession of a fleet sufficiently powerful to make the neutrality of England respected. With regard to Reform, he thought the Government had acted wisely in postponing the further consideration of that subject until next Session, when the circumstances of the times might be more favourable to its calm and dispassionate consideration.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE seconded the Address. The Marquis of HARTINGTON then rose amid loud cheers from the Opposition to move an amendment to the Address. In the year 1841 Mr. Stuart Wortley moved on the assembling of the new Parliament a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, in which he was supported by Sir Robert Peel. He had consequently a precedent for the course he was that night about to pursue in moving a similar vote of want of confidence in the present Ministry. The result of his motion would at once disclose the true state of parties in the House. If it failed, the Opposition would know that they must not aspire to power, but that it would be their duty, while watching the conduct of Ministers, to give them a fair and constitutional support. On the other hand, if the motion were to succeed, the Government would then feel it to be their duty to resign, and return to the functions that devolved upon the Opposition. The issue now put to the House was similar to that which the Government had submitted to the country. The Government had failed to carry any measure of importance which the country had demanded at their hands. He was aware that the Opposition might be taunted with their divisions, but he believed that it would be found that the leaders of the different sections were prepared to unite in forming a powerful and Liberal Administration. He might be told that this was a party move. He admitted the insinuation, but he would rather give his countenance to a party move than continue in power an Administration which had systematically opposed everything approaching to progress. The noble Lord concluded by moving as an addition to the Address that it was essential that Government should possess the confidence of the House and the country, and that that confidence was not reposed in the present Administration.

Mr. HANBURY seconded the amendment. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had no fault to find with the course adopted by the mover and seconder of the Address, as he admitted it to be of great advantage that the country should know as soon as possible whether the advisers of her Majesty possessed the confidence of Parliament. He, therefore, rose at once to reply, and he hoped that twenty-four hours would not be suffered to elapse before the decision of the House was taken upon the point. He was glad to find that neither the mover nor seconder of the Address had referred to the alleged interference of the Government in the recent elections, or to the alleged compact entered into with foreign hierarchies and Powers to obtain the votes of the Catholics. Such charges had been gravely made at the hustings at Carlisle and elsewhere. It had been said that Lord Derby had subscribed £20,000 towards "managing the elections." The noble Earl treated the allegation with silent contempt, leaving it to the Leader of the House of Commons to pronounce it to be an impudent fabrication. He denied that Lord Derby had contributed any sum for any such purpose, and he denied that the Government had entered into a compact with any foreign hierarchy to influence the votes of any section of her Majesty's subjects. The support of the Catholics had, in fact, been given without reward, without compact, and even without communication. The noble mover of the amendment had found fault with the foreign policy of the Government, and made it one of the grounds of his attack, but he had formed his opinion in the absence of the requisite evidence. The Government challenged inquiry on this subject, and all they asked was that the House should not decide upon a question so momentous in the absence of all documents. He asserted that the vote of the late Parliament which condemned the Government deprived it of moral weight in the eyes of Austria, although, as far as the Ruler of France was concerned, he had continued to recognise the existing Government as representing the wishes of the country in favour of peace. The Government had adopted the principle of strict and impartial neutrality, and he denied that they ever had either an Austrian or a French bias. At the same time they felt it to be their duty to place the Queen of these realms, as regarded fleets and armaments, in a position to make her neutrality felt and appreciated. The right hon. gentleman then referred to Parliamentary Reform, and said it was the deliberate opinion of the Government that it would be impossible to deal with that great subject in the present Session, regard being had to the grave and very important questions of finance and armaments. He was, however, ready to express the willingness of the Government to deal with Reform at a fitting opportunity, although he could not acknowledge that it was a question which should be monopolised by any peculiar section of politicians. The Government did not consider themselves fettered and hampered by the measure of last Session, but reserved to themselves the right of dealing with it in a liberal and comprehensive manner. In conclusion he asserted that the Administration had the constitutional confidence of the country, that their foreign policy was peace, and their domestic policy progress.

Lord BURY supported the amendment, and declared himself to be in favour of complete and absolute neutrality—a policy which he confessed he did not think Lord Derby was altogether enamoured of.

After a few words from Mr. MELLOR, who expressed his intention to support the amendment,

Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGGESSON taunted the Ministerial side with their impassiveness in not putting some one forward to speak for them, and asked whether none of the Conservative neophytes returned at the late general election as enthusiastic supporters of Lord Derby had a word to say in his defence?

Sir C. NAPIER called attention to what he described as of far more importance than the squabbles of party—namely, the defences of the country.

Mr. WILSON denounced the conduct of the Government in dissolving Parliament as sinful and unwarrantable, and declared that the whole influence of the Administration had been brought to bear to oust him from his seat at Devonport.

Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR, who spoke from the Opposition benches below the gangway, defended the Government, and called upon the party who wished to eject the Administration to tell the House upon what broad, liberal, and comprehensive principles they themselves were prepared to govern the country.

Mr. LAING, as one of the Independent Liberals whose votes would decide the question at issue, expressed his determination to support the amendment.

Lord PALMERSTON asked how the partisans of the Government could possess the confidence of the House when they had no confidence in themselves, when only one hon. member could be found that night to defend them from the motion of his noble friend? In his opinion the Government presented a melancholy spectacle, without a friend to say a word in their behalf when so serious a charge was made against them. With such a charge, and with such a motion, levelled against them their conduct was disgraceful in declining to enter into any discussion. He characterised the dissolution of the late Parliament as a culpable proceeding, and declared that the conduct pursued by the Government had brought on the war now raging in Italy. If the Government had known what was going on at Vienna, and the intentions of Austria, they might have held such firm but conciliatory language as would have stayed that Power in its advance upon Piedmont. Looking to the necessity, on public grounds, of ascertaining the true position of the Government, he regarded the motion as a fit and proper one, and would accordingly give it his support.

On the motion of Mr. Serjeant DEASY, the debate was adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

A number of private bills standing over from last Session were read a second and third time.

Mr. Mellor presented a petition against the return of the last Yarmouth election.

Mr. DILLWYN again brought in his bill to amend the law relating to endowed schools.

THE SUMMER CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

HOME CIRCUIT.—Mr. Baron Martin and Mr. Justice Crowder. Assizes to be held at Hertford, Chelmsford, Lewes, Maidstone, and Croydon.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.—The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Sir Frederick Pollock, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Wightman. Assizes to be held at Aylesbury, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Norwich, and Ipswich.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Erie and Mr. Justice Williams. Assizes to be held at Northampton, Leicester, Oakham, Lincoln and city, Nottingham, Derby, and Warwick.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Willes and Mr. Justice Byles. Assizes to be held at Abingdon, Oxford, Worcester, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Hereford, Monmouth, Gloucester and city.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Crompton and Mr. Baron Bramwell. Assizes to be held at Winchester, Devizes, Dorchester, Exeter and city, Bodmin, Wells, and the city of Bristol.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—Mr. Baron Watson and Mr. Justice Hugh Hill. Assizes to be held at York, Durham, Newcastle, Carlisle, Appleby, Lancaster for North Lancashire, and Liverpool for South Lancashire.

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.—The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Sir Alexander Cockburn. Assizes to be held at Newton, Dolgelly, Carnarvon, Beaumaris, Ruthin, Mold, and Chester.

SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER.—Mr. Baron Cannell. Assizes to be held at Cardiff, Haverfordwest, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Brecon, Presteign, and Chester.

Lord Campbell remains in town.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

CRISES are getting dull. The practical opening of Parliament on Tuesday did not present any very remarkable feature, except that it was a summer day; and except that the costumes of the midday ceremonial looked more garish to the beholder, and more uncomfortable to the wearers, there was little to distinguish it from the inauguration of an ordinary Session. If the House of Peers was overflowing at two o'clock, the House of Commons was unusually thin; and the only symptom that was decidedly perceptible of a new Parliament was in the disorganised rush of members to the Upper Chamber, totally regardless of that arrangement which has been adopted of late years—viz., calling the names of members, which have been written on pieces of paper and taken out of a box, and so giving each member in his turn license to follow the Speaker. On this occasion the Clerk was left in the lurch, and every man fought his way for himself, very nearly to the annihilation of Black Rod. The interval which elapsed ere the Speaker returned was so brief that it augured that the Speech had more of nothing in it than usual. At four o'clock the attendance was still scanty, the leading Opposition bench being for a long time quite empty. One noticed Mr. Hanbury, who was to second the amendment to the Address, sitting with a bundle of closely-written sheets of paper in his hand, and he was in frequent communication with Mr. Brand, the deputy whipper-in of the Opposition. It was to be noticed that Sir James Graham left his old seat on the Ministerial side, which was occupied by Mr. Gladstone, and took one on the second bench on the Opposition, from which he was presently ejected by Mr. Horsman, by whom it has been usually occupied; and, having tried in vain one or two other resting-places, he at last subsided into a location on the very back bench under the gallery, and was not easily to be distinguished from the ruck of the unknown who there congregate. Presently in came Mr. Egerton, in his yeomanry uniform, and Sir James Elphinstone, in a costume the like of which few of us have seen, but which, after some deliberation, was decided to be the uniform of the Horse Marines of the East India Company's service. Here, too, the novelty of moving the Address by daylight became apparent; and one was reminded of a picture by Sir George Hayter which hangs in one of the committee-rooms, and which represents the same ceremony performed in the bright light of a glorious summer afternoon. It was observable that, for the first time that one recollects, Mr. Bright appeared wearing waistcoat and trousers which were neither black nor drab but approaching to a lilac grey. Is there any significance in this change of costume? and is it meant as the first step in passing into the blue and gold embroidery, cocked hat trimmed with ostrich feathers, and, above all, the sword, which, with the appellation of "Right Honourable," are inseparable from the office of a Privy Councillor and a Minister of the Crown? By this time the House had become full, and gradually every place was occupied; and, by the time the notices of motion were called on (they were most of them received with considerable and general hilarity), one began to realise that a great political drama was about to be acted. Considering that Mr. Egerton was elected for the first time last month, and, as he said, never assisted at a debate before in his life, it was a bold thing to undertake to move the Address. But, to do him justice, he got on remarkably well; was easy, and almost fluent; his speech did not sound as if it had been got by heart, and he only said "gentlemen" instead of "sir" once. His voice put one in mind of Mr. Horsman's. He no sooner rose than the Ministerialists began to cheer, and they burst out with great energy from time to time, and altogether seemed excited and defiant. Sir James Elphinstone, looking to the duration of Parliaments nowadays, is an old member, or at least he has in a small way been so prominent in the House since his election that he seems like one. He has generally confined himself to the sort of conversation that goes on in committee, and his talk on the present occasion was much of that character. Then came the anxious moment when, for the first time for nearly twenty years, the important step of moving a vote of want of confidence in Ministers, by way of amendment on the Address, was to be taken. All eyes were naturally turned on the Marquis of Hartington, who presented himself in the shape of a very young-looking and on the whole good-looking and gentlemanly man, not unlike his father, who was better known as Earl of Burlington than since he has subsided into the dukedom of Devonshire, except that the Marquis, eschewing the Cavendish hue, which is by courtesy auburn, is dark-haired. It was palpable in a moment that, though not a practised speaker, the noble Lord had got up his speech well, and once, when he replied to an ironical interruption by an impromptu retort, his somewhat cold manner forsook him, and he showed that there was fire to be struck out of him by the right touch. For its purposes, and under the circumstances, his address was a successful one, and he got cheered with a unison and simultaneousness by the Opposition which showed that the statement of their having really united for the nonce was a true one. Mr. Hanbury is member for Middlesex, and therefore, probably, he was selected to second the amendment, and that is all that is to be said. It was whispered about that Lord Stanley (who, by-the-by, looks much older than his father, and is fast becoming bald) would follow, and that a regular routine debate would ensue. But, while the Speaker was reading the amendment, Mr. Disraeli was sitting up straight and settling his coat into its place about the waist, and he sprang up with a jaunty air, and immediately showed his hand with an appearance of carelessness which was intended to be the consummation of dexterity. It was well known that rather more than sixty members of the new House had yet to be sworn in, and that of those not more than eighteen or twenty were Conservatives. No wonder, then, that the Ministerial leader should endeavour to urge on a division at once, and persevere all night in his attempt to attain that object by imposing entire silence on his side of the House, for, excepting himself, not a single member behind or around him spoke. It was, it must be said, rather impudent even for the leader of the House to take on him to imply that his speech alone was enough to exhaust the debate, and that nothing remained for any one to say on his side of the question. The dodge was too transparent, although it was nearly successful, for, when he sat down and Lord Bury had followed, the debate collapsed there and then, and, but for Lord John Russell's activity, during the long time it took the Speaker to read the Address and the Amendment, in getting some one to interpose, the division would have been taken by eight o'clock. As it was, it lingered and hung heavy, more especially when Mr. James Wilson was speaking for nearly two hours against time, and the only noticeable point was the resurrection in debate of two new-old members, in the persons of Mr. Digby Seymour and Mr. Laing, the oratorical styles of both of whom, each in its own way, is the very reverse of agreeable. It is to be noted that Mr. Disraeli was buoyant, jocular, and confident, while Lord Palmerston, who wound up the discussion of the night, was grave, severe, and almost petulant. Now, looking to the characteristics of the two men, and their way of treating questions in which they are much interested, we should say that Mr. Disraeli felt that he was going to lose, and Lord Palmerston believed that he was going to win, and so they both desired that their manner and their language should be such as to conceal their thoughts. Altogether the first night of this great debate, great in its relation to consequences and events, was the oddest on record. Two parties ranged for a struggle for power; and both seemed desirous to win only by the display of the *vis inertiae*. Probably the real reason of this aptitude for silence was that there is so little to be said when the text on the one side is only, "I want to put the Government out," and on the other, "I desire to keep the Ministry in." At this point exigencies of time and space compel a pause in the notice of this eventful contest. It possesses a strange likeness to that other struggle which is going on between the French and the Austrians. Every battle tends to the final overthrow of the Austrians, but it also surely points to the exhaustion of the French. In the case of the struggle between the two political parties it would seem that if the attacking party should vanquish their opponents they will hardly be able to claim a victory, in the sense of a battle won with decisive results. The Cabinet is in a dangerous and difficult position; but, if they are beaten, will there not be an internecine war among the Opposition when it becomes the question whom the Queen is to send for?

OMNIBUS LIFE IN LONDON.

We remember reading long ago "The Confessions of a Hackney-coach," and strange enough were the recollections of that now antiquated and nigh-forgotten vehicle. There is but ONE remaining to tell of the discomfort which our forefathers considered luxury, and for which they gladly paid at the rate of a shilling a mile. The Confessions of an Omnibus would be equally strange and varied, could there be found a voice to narrate its experiences. There is scarcely a London omnibus that does not carry its hundred passengers a day—six hundred a week!—more than thirty thousand souls per annum! Could it set before us the passions, emotions, hopes, fears, and sorrows of a tithe of that vast multitude, what a picture of life would be set before us! Without entering so deeply into such human mysteries, we will fancy ourselves for awhile an omnibus Cushion and an omnibus "Knifeboard!"

Place for the Cushion, who for many months has, unknown to its possessor, been the morning and evening confidant of the little mind of great Sir John Grubbery, the man of thirty thousand pounds, but whose "pride, which apes humility," delights in riding his five miles for fourpence. He believes that the eyes of Clapham Rise and parts adjacent are continually upon him, and that his light would be hid in a brougham. It is pleasant to Sir John to observe from the corner of his eye the whispering and nudging which occur as he enters the "Favorite" and takes his reserved seat in the corner. It is quite evident that he is somebody, as the conductor ceases to whistle, and only indulges in pantomime with his fellow-busmen, when heretofore his chaff has been of the loudest. Sir John speaks to no one. He has read his *Times*, and busies himself (after his acceptance of the morning offering to his importance) with calculations of gain upon rigging the markets or bulling or bearing the Stock Exchange. Cushion has blushed now and then when the great Sir John has contemplated doing a little dirty work to gain his ends, and has wished its pliant pile were hedgehogs' bristles just to prick, let us say, the conscience of the backsliding jobber. Cushion has experienced the same sensations of an evening when Sir John was doing a long sum in mental arithmetic, in which some of the items were blurred and smudged as though with a dirty finger. Sometimes Cushion glowed like an autumn sunset at the discovery of good effected, and by the largeness of a benevolence we will not pause to question. Algernon Bosanquet has often made Cushion very angry by the exhibition of a false pride, which deprived his fourpenny ride of all its pleasure. Algernon is the seventh cousin of a Nova Scotia Baronet, and consequently believes himself distantly connected with the aristocracy. He is too lazy to walk, and too poor to take a cab, and accepts an omnibus as a terrible necessity when business takes him to the City. He dives into the bowels of the vehicle, as though fearing detection, and secures, if possible, the dark corner under the seat of the driver. He pays as he gets out and hurries off, to the intense alarm of Mrs. Brisket, the relict of the great Ham and Beef Establishment, and who has received her dividends at the Bank too late to deposit the money with the banker. It is not until Mrs. B. has elbowed her neighbours right and left in her endeavours to reach the depths of her dimity pocket (a thing unknown to you, miss, who are only twenty-two), and her satisfaction has declared itself in a profuse exhibition of small globules upon her spacious cheeks and forehead, that she pronounces Mr. Algernon Bosanquet "Not guilty," in spite of his very mysterious departure. Nobody knows, so Mrs. Brisket says, what she suffers on dividend days—the trepidation with which she joins the crowd at the Bank ranged in front of the bouncing B which guides her to her destination—the said trepidation proceeding from a variety of causes, the principal being lest her vagabond nephew, who once borrowed her gold watch and never returned it, should, by forging the name of Abigail Brisket, have drawn out the savings of her dear departed Samuel. For the five years of her widowhood she knows she has been watched to and fro by an Irish gentleman whose whiskers were worthy a place in the Guards, but whether his intentions are wicked or charitable, whether he means to pick her pocket or offer her marriage, she has never been able to determine. One thing she does know, and that is, that when she arrives home she is sure she should go off again, if Morgan, her maid, did not give her a glass of—well—eau de cologne and water. At other times the omnibus would be well enough if particular parties who should ride in their own carriages did not object to the pile of small parcels with which she generally contrives to bother herself and them.

The most offensive of these particular parties is Miss Fitz-Cholmondley, "aged," as they say on the racing cards. Miss F. had the misfortune thirty years ago to be presented at Court by an aunt who left her an annuity of £100 a year, just enough to keep her proud, and not enough to satisfy her necessary requirements. However, her pride stands her in good stead, for she always wears it as a holiday garment, which she gathers about her to avoid contact with the plebeians amongst whom fate has thrown her. Nevertheless, poor little soul! she always contrives to let her companions know the honour she had conferred on Queen Adelaide, or Queen Adelaide upon her, when her aunt, Lady Gawky, wore her ten-thousand pound stomacher, and nearly blinded the Lord Chamberlain for the time being with its brilliancy.

But "Knifeboard" has a word to say about Jack Spangle, who is clerk in an Assurance-office, and Jack does credit to the concern by the amount he exhibits of the article in which the office is supposed to deal. Jack has several attachments at first-floor windows along the road, although his intimacy has never extended beyond kissing his hand from the roof of the "bus," or displaying the entire surface of his waistcoat as an exposition of his heartfelt passion for the subject of his impertinence. Jack would rather miss his dinner than his ride to and fro on the "bus." He is known to every cab and driver on the road, and he receives their salutes with as much dignity as a Field Marshal at an inspection. He has a rival in Gus Chaucey, a sucking stockbroker, who is up in the "odds" and deeply read in the *Racing Calendar*. He is a great patron of the "bus" officials, but condescends to drink "bitter" and toss for "weeds" with more than one of the conductors. They call him "Gus Chaucey," and he descends to nicknames for them. "Ducklegs," "Tasmanian Joe," and "Braggadocio Thomas" are some of the appellatives he uses, much to the annoyance of Mr. Jones, who is going to be married—some day—to his master's daughter, and, like Dick Whittington, be thrice Lord Mayor of London. His only pretension to this distinction that any one has heard of is the possession of a very fine tabby cat, that follows him to the gate of a morning and receives him on the doorstep of an evening. He is the confidant of Mr. Brown, a widower, and who is mean enough to say that a marriage license is dear at the money. Bob Carroll, who sings all the new opera airs much better than Mario or Giuglini (at least Bob thinks so), sent Brown inside for a fortnight by a discovery he made. It was this. He found out that Brown had advertised six times for an eligible widow without incumbrance and with a settlement, that negotiations had been opened with five, but that Brown had been foisted for rivals with straight legs and one more eye than he could boast.

The driver, though not exactly a connection of the "Knifeboard," must not be overlooked. He has had losses, and, years ago, drove the last four-horse coach to X—. He feels his present situation very much, and indulges in recollections of the past, which appear to be of the driest character by the quantity of liquid it requires to get through them. He has a morbid passion for "mushrooms," as he calls those delicious fungi, and never omits to inquire their price or narrate the "gallons of catchup his mother made in the year '9." But Cushion and Knifeboard love most to tell of holiday time, when such a happy load as Mr. — has depicted in our Illustration on our first page, makes even the sides of the "bus" shake with merriment, when even Sir John submits to be scrouged, as Mr. Busbel calls it, and Algernon Bosanquet fancies there are pretty faces, worth even his admiration, to be found in an omnibus. Jack Spangle, too, for once forsakes his place on knifeboard, and, conscious how knowing he looks in his new wideawake, sets himself down before the prettiest widow that even Mr. Brown, the great dowdhunter, ever saw, and is only prevented making a declaration of a new-born passion by a request from the conductor to be "kind enough to go outside and make room for a lady."

THE EMPRESS-REGENT OF FRANCE PRESIDING AT A COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

SINCE the absence of the Emperor the Councils of Ministers at the Tuileries have not been less frequent than when his Majesty was at Paris. Each of these Ministerial meetings, which are held in the Salle des Conseils, is presided over by the Empress-Regent, who displays the same grace and intelligence in her new position that she has hitherto shown in all those to which her high station has called her.

Our Engraving represents one of the late State Councils, at which most of the Ministers were present. The Salle des Conseils is a small apartment, perfectly adapted for the use which is made of it. Its decorations are rich, but in excellent taste. An oval table of large dimensions is amply provided with writing materials. The chair occupied by her Majesty differs in no respect from those which serve for her advisers.

On the right-hand side of the Empress-Regent are the Prince Jerome, the brother of Napoleon I., and her Majesty's principal counsellor; M. Fould, the Finance Minister; and Marshal Randon, the Minister of War. On her left-hand side may be seen, next to her Majesty, the Count Walewski, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Delangle, the Minister of Justice; and M. Rouher, the Vice-President of the Senate, who sits immediately opposite the War Minister. Her Majesty is attired in the simplest costume, and the Emperor's uncle is the only personage who usually appears in uniform. All documents hitherto signed by the Emperor now bear the sign-manual of the Empress Eugénie.

The numerous State occupations of the Empress-Regent since the departure of her august husband for the seat of war in Italy have not prevented her from pursuing her favourite charitable projects. In a recent visit to the Orphan Asylum, in the Faubourg Saint Antoine, the whole of the industrial population turned out to give her Majesty a hearty reception.

THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

THE interval which has elapsed since the fight at Montebello, and the preparation of the illustrated historical record of it for our Journal, enables us to give a short but accurate *résumé* of that sharp engagement.

On the 20th of May the French soldiers were reposing or amusing themselves within their lines, when, about eleven o'clock, the Piedmontese outposts gave the alarm: firing was heard in the distance, and shortly afterwards a Sardinian cavalier, covered with blood and dust, galloped into the French camp, calling out "To arms! The Austrians!" Ere the French could reach the threatened positions, the Piedmontese had already discreetly retired, before an overwhelming force, from the villages of Casteggio and Montebello, which were both immediately occupied by the Austrian troops in great numbers. At half-past twelve the advance of the Austrian columns was opposed by two battalions of the 84th Regiment of the Line, commanded by General Forey, and the Sardinian cavalry, under General Sonaz, which had for some time to sustain the unequal combat while awaiting the arrival of supports hastening to the scene of action from Voghera, the head-quarters of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers' division. At length the real engagement commenced. French reinforcements to the number of 6000 had been brought up; and two columns of Austrians were each attacked with the characteristic impetuosity of the French soldiery. First dislodged by the allies from Genestrello, a little in advance of Montebello, afterwards from the suburbs of that village, and subsequently from Montebello itself, the Austrians, after a sanguinary struggle of five hours' duration, were finally driven out of the cemetery, and, fairly beaten, retreated in order to Casteggio.

Our large Engraving represents the scene of battle at six o'clock, the hottest moment of the fight, when the French troops, led by their officers, who had quitted their horses, attacked the south side of Montebello, where the Austrians had intrenched themselves. Coming through the vineyards on the left, at quick step, may be seen the advancing battalion of the 84th Regiment of the Line, at whose head is Colonel Cambriels. In the midst, and close in front of the colours, is General Forey, animating the ardour of the troops by his voice and gesture. In the front is Commandant Ferrusac, leading on the Chasseurs of Vincennes, who are hastening forward to the combined attack. The French are vigorously fired upon from the windows of the houses of Montebello. On the other side are dense masses of the Austrian troops, Croats and Tyrolean sharpshooters, who, in spite of the encouragement of their commanding officers, seem to be hesitating. The bayonet appears to be the weapon most dreaded by the Austrians, and at the sight of the impetuous charge of their enemies they gave way, the last position being carried by the brilliant French infantry amidst frantic cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"

For an engagement which will not, in fact, exercise any very material effect upon the general result of the campaign, the numbers of killed and wounded on both sides prove the struggle to have been well contested; but the great advantage rested with the allies, who reconquered the important villages of Montebello and Casteggio, the key of their position in that direction.

The village of Montebello, so celebrated for its martial souvenirs, does not owe its name to its beauty, as might be supposed, but rather to its importance as a military position. The Romans gave to it the appellation of Mons Belli, because its situation in the midst of a valley which leads towards Central Italy made it at all times a natural field of battle.

COMO.

APART from the beauty of the town and lake of Como, considerable interest attaches to them in consequence of the contests between Garibaldi's patriot band and the Austrians, of which Como and its neighbourhood have recently been, and indeed still are, the theatre. Como is the capital of the province of the same name in Lombardy. It is situated at the south-west extremity of the lake, surrounded by hills, on which are several old castles. The plan of the city of Como has been likened to the shape of a crab—the city being the body and the two suburbs of Vico and St. Agostino being the claws. It has 20,000 inhabitants. From Murray's Handbooks we glean some particulars of both the town and the lake, which are subjoined:—

Como was anciently a town of considerable importance. A Greek colony having been settled in this district by Pompeius Strabo and Cornelius Scipio, and subsequently by Julius Cæsar, Comum was made the chief seat of this colony. It had hitherto been an inconspicuous place, but from that time it rose to a great degree of prosperity under the name of Comum Novum. It appears from the letters of the younger Pliny, who was born at Comum, that his native city was, in his time, in a very flourishing state, and in the enjoyment of all the privileges which belonged to a Roman *municipium*. Como does not figure in history after the fall of the Empire till the year 1107, about which time it became an independent city, and engaged in wars with Milan, which ended in its total destruction in 1127. It was rebuilt by Frederic Barbarossa in 1155, and four years afterwards was fortified. It remained a republic for two centuries, until it fell under the dominion of the Viscontis. Since that time Como has followed the fortunes of Milan. Como is a place of considerable trade and industry. Its silk factories formerly stood next in rank to those of Milan. Time was when the number of looms at work at Como exceeded those of Lyons. Como has manufactures of silks, woollens, cotton, yarn, and soap; the latter is much esteemed. It trades from its port on the lake chiefly with Switzerland. It exports rice, corn, and other agricultural produce for the mountain districts, and large quantities of raw silk in transit through Switzerland, for Germany and England, by the routes over the Splügen and St. Gothard. The view of Como from the north is peculiarly striking, the city being spread out on the undulating shore of the lake; and in the background is the ancient picturesque tower of the Baradello, connected with one of the most important passages in the history of Milan. Ugo Foscolo used to say that it was impossible to study in the neighbourhood of Como; for the beauty of the landscape, always tempting you to the window, quite prevented you from giving proper attention to your book. The Cathedral, or Duomo, is a fine building, the beauty of the architecture being heightened by the richness and solidity of the material used in its construction. It is of marble. Como possesses some other curious mediæval antiquities,—none more

remarkable than the Church of San Fedele. This building is considered to be of the era of the Lombard Kings, and the exterior is nearly unaltered.

The little port of Como is formed by two piers, each ending in a square pavilion, the view up the lake from which is pleasing. The lake abounds with fish. Of these the most numerous are the trout, pike, perch, and the agone, a species of clupea. The agoni migrate periodically from one end of the lake to the other. Strange stories are told, and credited by the lower orders, of an enormous fish, or other aquatic animal, larger than a man, which browses at the bottom of the lake like the dugong. There cannot be a more delightful voyage than that along the S.W. arm of the lake to Como; the shores are literally speckled with villages and with white villas, the summer resort of the Milanese nobility, during the season of the Villeggiatura. The Lake of Como, called by the ancients Lacus Larius, is about forty miles long from N. to S. Its S. extremity is divided into two branches by the promontory of Bellaggio; at the bottom of one of these bays lies Como (Comum), the birthplace of Pliny and Volta; and, at the extremity of the other, on the E, Lecco. The chief feeder of the lake is the Adda, which enters it at the N., and flows out at Lecco. The bay of Como has no outlet, so that its waters must also find their way out by the Adda. Taken altogether, it perhaps surpasses in beauty of scenery, and in the richness of its almost tropical vegetation, every other lake in Italy. It enjoys a classical reputation as the residence of the two Plinys, and the scene of the scientific researches of the elder Pliny, the naturalist.

THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP.

THE directors of the Great Eastern Ship Company have intimated their intention of allowing their shareholders and the public to visit the vessel on the Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun week. We do not know whether it is proposed to suspend the works, which are actively going on, in every department of the ship, during the admittance of visitors, because, if that was to be the case, we believe that nothing could be more calculated to give a complete idea of the vastness of the enterprise than the scene which presents itself when the workmen are in full operation. The first glance affords a notion of thousands of men moving about in dire confusion; but a moment's steady observation shows a mighty example of a vast work under the influence of a division of labour. On deck, below, aloft, inside, outside, on all sorts of impossible positions, busy skilled labourers are plying their tasks with steady assiduity. On every part of the deck furnaces are blazing, about which boys are hovering, snatching burning nails (such as must be supposed to have been used in Broddignag be it observed) from the midst of the flames, and conveying them clasped by pincers to sturdy wielders of hammers who are closing rivets up. Carpenters, machinists, and all the legion of artisans whose employment is necessary in so complicated a machine as a ship—their ordinary numbers multiplied in proportion to the size of the sea-monster with which they have to do—are to be seen in ceaseless activity. Sail-makers every now and then bend a gigantic specimen of their art on the gaffs or yards, which, enormous as they are in fact, yet in reference to the size of the hull of the ship, give her the appearance of being only jury-rigged. The number of masts which the ship carries has disordered the ordinary nomenclature of that part of her fittings, at least as far as regards ordinary lookers-on, and, therefore, we do not exactly know whether the very sternmost mast is still called the mizen, or what is the designation given to that which comes next, looking forward. At any rate we may mention that, seeing a large spar attached to the aftermost mast ready for hoisting, preparatory to bending a sail which is called a spanker, in our ignorance we mistook it for the boom, or that lower spar which, in ships of the usual size, goes by that name, but we presently discovered that it was really the gaff, or that spar which is hoisted midway to the mast, and which serves to extend the smaller part of the aforesaid spanker aloft, and we found that the big ship is not to have any booms. Another of the masts is formed of one of those single Australian or Californian trees (we do not exactly know which) of the vast height of which we have heard so much, and which might be supposed to be exactly suited to the purposes of such a specimen of shipbuilding as the *Great Eastern*. Nevertheless, the "stick," as it is nautically termed, is simply dwarfed in its present position, and presents nothing like the relative proportions which exist between large ships of the common order and their masts. Most of the other masts are formed of iron, from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Fergusson; and as, when we last paid a visit to the ship, some of them were only so far advanced above the deck as to allow of a man leaning on and looking into them (they are hollow), a good idea of their actual size may be formed, though they also present the appearance of being adapted only to a "jury rig" of such a vessel. The large chimneys which when the public visited the ship in the winter were lying on deck, and through which the tallest men walked with their hats on as if through tunnels, are now erected, and they positively look small and stunted as they stand. So much, however, has been already said and written with a view to give a true idea of the mammoth proportions of the ship that, beyond the above hints at certain comparative tests, by which those who have not yet been on board of her may be able to gain a tangible notion of her vastness, it is not necessary to enter into further particulars. Of the activity and zeal with which the works are being pressed on we have ourselves been witnesses; and it is, perhaps, desirable to add that no criterion of their progress can be formed by a mere casual inspection, which alone visitors on Monday or Tuesday next will be enabled to gain. No real estimate of the actual forwardness of her fitting out is to be gathered from appearances. The heavy work is fast approaching completion—the lighter details after that will be in comparison mere child's-play in the hands of the contractor and his able and energetic coadjutors, superintendents and workmen; who present a body which, for skill and steady application to their onerous duties, are not to be surpassed anywhere.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR ROBERT BARCLAY, BART.

SIR ROBERT BARCLAY, ninth Baronet, of Pierston, Ayrshire, was the eldest son of Major Robert Brydges Barclay, 71st Regiment, by his wife, Jane, daughter of Arthur Williams, Esq., of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone, and was the grandson of Sir Robert Barclay, the eighth Baronet. He was born in 1822; and was, in 1846, a Lieutenant in the 25th Foot, but afterwards retired. He was appointed in 1855 a Lieutenant in the Lancashire Artillery Militia. He succeeded as ninth Baronet on the demise of his grandfather, the 14th of August, 1839. He never married. By his lamented death, which occurred on the 19th ult., the baronetcy devolves on his next brother, now Sir Thomas Tickell Barclay, the tenth Baronet. This family of Barclay was of distinction in the county of Ayr, as early as the twelfth century. The creation of the baronetcy dates from the 22nd of October, 1668. The earlier Baronets were staunch Cavaliers and faithful adherents, even to sharing their exile, of the house of Stuart. Sir Robert Barclay, the grandfather of the Baronet just deceased, was, while acting officially for the British Government on the Continent, taken prisoner by the French in 1798, and confined in the Temple, and, being tried by a military commission, was honourably acquitted, and as honourably restored to his country by a special order of the first Consul, Napoleon Bonaparte.

LADY LEITH HAY.

MARY MARGARET, LADY LEITH HAY, of Rennes, who died on the 28th ult. at Leith Hall, Aberdeenshire, was the only daughter of the late William Clark, Esq., of Buckland Toulshants, in the county of Devon, by his wife, Mary, daughter of the late Philip Langmead, Esq., M.P. for Plymouth in 1805. She was married, in 1816, to Sir Andrew Leith Hay, of Leith Hall and Rennes, K.C.H., eldest son of General Alexander Leith Hay, and nephew of the late Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith, G.C.B. Lady Leith Hay's husband, who survives her, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Andrew Leith Hay, served upon the staff of the Duke of Wellington's army during the whole Peninsular war, and was present at Corunna, Talavera, Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, and St. Sebastian. He was M.P. for the Elgin burghs from 1832 to 1838, when he was appointed Governor of Bermuda; and he again represented the Elgin burghs from 1841 to 1847.

* The seat on the top of an omnibus is so called.



THE WAR.—PORT AND LAKE OF COMO.—FROM A DRAWING BY S. READ.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT QUITO.

The city of Quito, 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, the capital of the Republic of the Ecuador, situated on the south side of the extinct volcano of Pichincha, was visited on the 22nd of March last by a terremoto, or earthquake. The churches, convents, public and private buildings are in ruins. The duration of the movement of the ground at 8.30 a.m., Quito time, was six minutes, and the direction of the shock from N.E. to S.W. As yet the number of victims in this terrible catastrophe is not known; the loss to the inhabitants is estimated at more than three millions of dollars.

The following particulars of the injury done at Quito by the earthquake are from *El Artesano*:—"There is not an edifice which has not suffered. The cathedral is mutilated, and one part of its balustrades fell to the ground, and the place which was used as an ecclesiastical court also lost its roof. The portico of the Chapel of El Sagrario lost its best half, and the middle aisle is greatly injured. The Temple of the Augustines lost its principal cupola and the tower and angle of its cloister. The Temple of the Catalines came

to the ground in its main part, which formed the front and the cupola, leaving several persons in its ruins, whom, in consequence of its immensity, it is impossible to discover until after some days of labour. Of the Temple of the Dominicans there fell the balustrades, two angles of the principal court, and one of the second. The tower of the hospital demands immediate demolition, in consequence of the ruinous state in which it has been left. The Church of Our Lady del Carmen is greatly injured, the great bars of iron which supported its angles having fallen. The magnificent Temple of Santa Clara has been seriously damaged, in consequence of the loss of its collateral arches and the destruction of its little cupola. From the Temple of La Merced there fell the high cupola, some convent cells, and the little cupola of the tower, while the clock was striking the fatal hour for the last time. Both towers of the Temple of San Francisco were found to be greatly damaged; but this one has suffered the least, although the interior of the convent is much damaged. The Temple of St. Roque lost its tower, and one of the two Temples of St. John the Evangelist lost one of the two which it had. The Church of Recoleta de Dominicos is completely

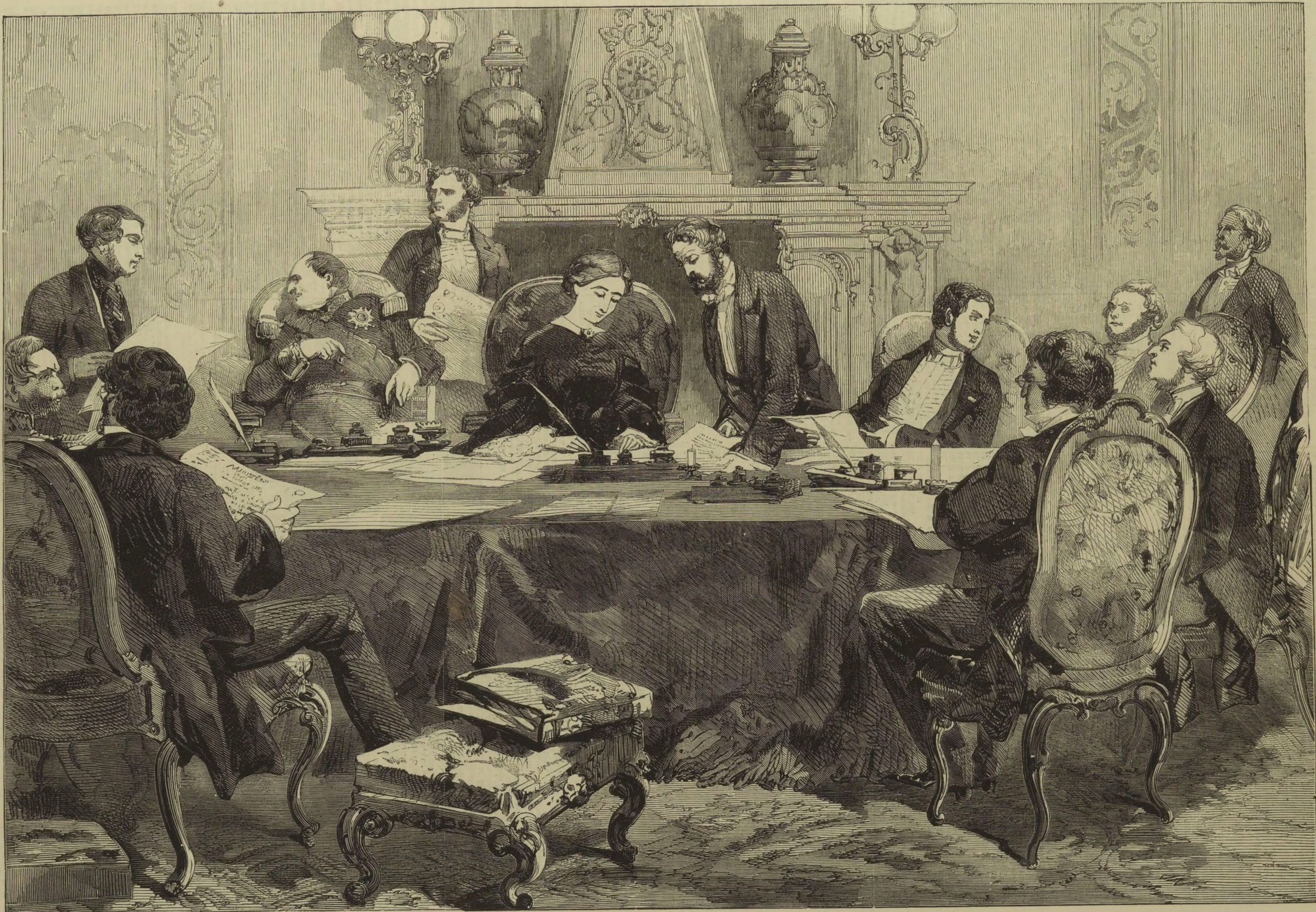
ruined. Of the public edifices the walls of the company at the corner of the San Francisco Place are ruined, and the tiles of the building, which was used for the transactions of the supreme and inferior courts, have fallen. The Government Palace is completely injured in its two cabinets, as well as the Archiepiscopal Palace. The colleges and chapels are all left in greater or less ruin."

Quito has suffered much from earthquakes. On the 4th of February, 1797, the country was shaken by a most dreadful concussion; the face of the whole district was changed; and in the space of a second 40,000 persons were destroyed. During this tremendous scene the ground opened in all directions, vomiting sulphur, mud, and water; and since this period violent shocks of earthquake have been frequently experienced at Quito.

The earthquake inflicted great injury over a wide area. The neighbouring towns of Cotacollao, Nono, Pomasqui, San Antonio, and others, were destroyed; and the town of Latacunga, in the vicinity of the active volcano of Cotopaxi, and Ambato, at the foot of Chimborazo, have suffered greatly. The shock was strongly felt at the port of Guayaquil, distant from Quito 300 miles.



VIEW OF THE CITY OF QUITO, TAKEN FROM THE CONVENT OF SAN JUAN, JUST PREVIOUS TO THE LATE EARTHQUAKE.



THE EMPRESS REGENT EUGENIE PRESIDING AT A COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.—SEE PAGE 571.

THE FARM.

THE show at Barnstable has quite outstripped all its predecessors in the "west country," and about £2000 was taken in admission fees. The Prince Consort, who has long been very fond of his Devons, and a steady purchaser of Mr. Turner's herd, fairly beat the county for the best bull of that breed, under two years old, with "The Colonel," and also won a head prize with his Devon heifers—Lovelina and Gardena. All three were of his own breeding, and by his bull The Zouave; and the news of his success, which was at once telegraphed to Windsor, lent no small zest to the visitors. The Shorthorns were but little cared for in the presence of the "long red county line," round which the Devonians so clannishly clustered, and certainly Mr. Holland's prize bull was not a likely one to hold his own at Warwick. Mr. Stratton won the younger bull prize with Mentor, and also the cow prize with his Matchless IVth, who was second to Nectarine Blossom in her class at Chester, and bids fair for first honours this year. Lady Pigot was second to him with Princess Saxe-Weimar, from Mr. Jonas Webb's herd; but with her pair of heifers, the 300-guinea Stanley Rose and Empress of Hindostan, she fairly turned the tables on to Broadhinton despite its Matchless Vth.

The Hereford prize bull, Goldfinder IIInd, was first at Chester last year, and second at Chelmsford the year before, and also the sire of some capital prize things in the yard. The entry of Leicesters, like the Cotswolds, was good, and so were the Dorset and Somerset horned sheep and the "Exmoor mountaineers," as the *Mark-lane Express* terms them, which are said to cross well with the Leicesters. Exmoor, also, sent its ponies in greater force than ever, and had quite the call; but still "there was not a clever kind of pony, Scotch, Welsh, or English, but was at Barnstable." The renowned galloway "Bobby," who has done so much towards giving size to the Exmoor breed, was present in the extra-stock class, where he got the special prize for stallion ponies under fourteen hands, and the only drawback was the stones of fat with which a Welshman had chosen to overload his pet. The Essex Agricultural Show will be held on Thursday at Colchester, and perhaps Mr. Jonas Webb will let us see a little of his Warwick shorthorn herd.

Mr. Valentine Barford had his annual ram dinner at Foxcote last Wednesday, and gathered a party of sixty to see thirty-two rare beauties. They were all as alike as peas, but many of the visitors said at the dinner that they wanted to have them a little bigger. To this one of their champions responded that their look was very deceptive, and that his butcher had offered him thrice as much for a ewe of the flock after handling her than he did before. Mr. Barford attributes the fact of his lambs being able to get up so soon after being dropped to their conformation of limb and peculiar rotundity of chest. An interesting after-dinner discussion arose as to many lambs dying, and proving, on dissection, to have masses of wool in their stomachs. Some thought that it arose from the udders of the mothers not being properly shorn, and others that the lambs kept gnawing their own wool from irritation with ticks and lice, and imbibed the wool particles that way. On the whole, there was a very valuable exchange of minds, and Mr. Barford did not fail to impress upon his visitors that the dipping mixture for a ram must be weaker than that for a ewe, or his muscles would infallibly go. A new disease is said to have attacked the sheep in South Wales, and in the head of one no less than a dozen grubs were found.

We regret to hear of the death of another of our sterling English agriculturists—Mr. England, of Binham Abbey, Norfolk. It is not many weeks since he walked as a mourner behind the catafalque which bore his old friend Henry Overman to the grave; and, as he lamented to a friend, how few were left of those who used to gather round the late Earl of Leicester at those Holkham sheep-shearings, whose fame was not in Norfolk only but in Europe, he little thought that he himself would so soon be the next to go.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

PERSISTENT TYPES OF ANIMAL LIFE.—A profound discourse on this subject was delivered at the Royal Institution yesterday week (June 8) by Professor T. Huxley, of the Museum of Geology, Jermyn-street. He reminded his audience of what is meant by geological time, the forms of animal and vegetable life found in the lowest strata or layers of the earth's crust being considered to be earliest created. He stated that it was the growing conviction of geologists that the remarkable changes in the earth's crust are not due to violent rapid action, as supposed by early observers, but rather to the efficacy of gentle forces operating through very long periods of time, as seen now in the slow-floating ice of glaciers and the slow-growing coral reefs. He also considered that paleontologists had greatly exaggerated the number of animals viewed as extinct. After long investigation he concluded that of 120 ordinal types of animals only eight or nine types were extinct; and he added, on the authority of Dr. Joseph Hooker, the eminent botanist, that of the 200 ordinal types of plants not one was wanting. Professor Huxley exemplified his views from all departments of the animal kingdom—from the Polyzoa up to the vertebrata—specimens of each being found in very low strata. He did not, therefore, believe that there was much greater difference between the earth's appearance in early geological times, and in our own, than there is now between the different regions of the globe. He remarked, in conclusion, that the little change in the persistent types of animal and vegetable life appeared to him to "indicate that each is but the result of an enormous series of antecedent changes of form, the whole of which are perhaps for ever hidden from us in the abyss of pre-geologic time."

AUGUSTE BALMAT, THE ALPINE GUIDE, is a name well known to every explorer of the Alps. The writings of Professor J. D. Forbes first brought him into notice, and subsequent experience has amply confirmed the testimony of the Professor, who says, in his latest work on glaciers, "that, on one or two occasions, when Balmat was unable to ascend the usual path to the Montanvert for fear of spring avalanches he actually clambered with a companion up the rugged ascent of the Arreyron, plunging continually up to the middle in snow, for no other purpose than to make the observations I had requested of him." With rare generosity Balmat refused any share of the recompense pressed upon him for his arduous service. Last September he accompanied Professor Tyndall to the summit of Mont Blanc, with the object of carrying out an idea of Balmat himself—the placing a registering thermometer at the top of the mountain, the Royal Society having voted a small sum for the purposes of the expedition. The thermometer was sunk in the snow; and, although Balmat was partially frostbitten, and lost subsequently seven of his nails, he declined to accept any personal recompense. His connection with science has been thought worthy of recognition by the council of the Royal Society of London, who, when his services were laid before them, promptly voted the sum of twenty-five guineas to be expended in purchasing a suitable testimonial for him. Balmat's own choice has been a set of photographic apparatus, with which he hopes to obtain views of Alpine scenery out of the reach of the ordinary artist. The camera presented to him bears the following inscription on a silver plate:—"Presented to AUGUSTE BALMAT by the Council of the Royal Society of London, in testimony of the intelligent and intrepid services which he has rendered to Men of Science in the Alps, May, 1859." Balmat has just left London, where he has been received with great hospitality.

ETHNOLOGY OF TURKEY.—At the house of the Royal Asiatic Society, on Saturday last, Lord Strangford delivered his concluding lecture on the ethnology of Constantinople, with illustrative sketches. His Lordship first briefly noticed the state of the Jews, Armenians, Persians, and Indians now residing in Constantinople, in greater or less numbers, and then dwelt more fully on the widely-spread Turkish race, particularly on the people of Bokhara, Kokan, Chinese Turkistan, and other districts of Central Asia, many of whom dwell among their Ottoman brethren. The physical geography and religious and political history of these remote countries was then adverted to, especial attention being directed to their literature, the best known specimen of which is "The Memoirs of the Emperor Baber," who died in 1530. The traces of the moral influence of the Turks still remain in countries which their ancestors once overrun or temporarily occupied; and Lord Strangford stated, in conclusion, that although the Turkish language was now completely obliterated in India, it was the vernacular language of the Mogul Empire till a short time previous to the invasion of Nadir Shah, in 1739.

COAL.—M. de Carnal, a Prussian mining engineer, has recently prepared some general statistics of mining. He asserts that the quantity of coal raised throughout the world, in 1857, amounted to 125 millions of tons, worth 930 millions of francs. Prussia alone, he says, contains enough coal to suffice for the consumption of the globe for nine centuries, taking as a measure that of 1857; while England, far from being exhausted, as some Continental alarmists suppose, is able to supply the world with coal for 4000 years.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday publishes an order of her Majesty in Council extending the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Acts 1852 and 1854, as also of the Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange Act, 1855, to the Court of Record of the borough of Scarborough, in the county of York.

CHESS

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PARMA.—You must have mistaken the work. There is, we can answer for it, no such passage as that cited either in Boccaccio's "Fiametta" or in the "Nimphale D'Ameto."

I. B. L.—"The Chess Player's Companion," published a few years back by Bohn, contains an elaborate treatise on games at odds, particularly of the Pawn and move and Pawn and two moves, accompanied by scores of illustrative games. Study this treatise, and you will soon understand that no one in his senses could assert that the Pawn and move was greater odds than the Pawn and two moves.

SKEET, Greenock.—Somewhat too easy. Try again.

PAVITT.—As corrected, it forms a not inelegant, though far from a profound, enigma.

THE NEOPHYTE.—In the forthcoming "Supplement to the Handbook" the too-much-neglected "Evans' Gambit Evaded," we are told, is copiously examined. Pending the publication of that work you may profitably consult the famous German "Handbuch" of Bilguer and Der Laza on the subject.

S. S., Leith.—Your solution of Mr. Bolton's problem (794) shall be compared with the author's, and reported on shortly.

I. F. M.—We purpose resuming the publication of Enigmas immediately. Want of space alone has prevented their appearance regularly.

Derwent, Cahirion, and others.—Our last problem, No. 796, does not admit of a solution in three moves; but we apprehend the ingenious composer overlooked the fact that white has a much more homely mate at command than he designed for him. See the author's solution below.

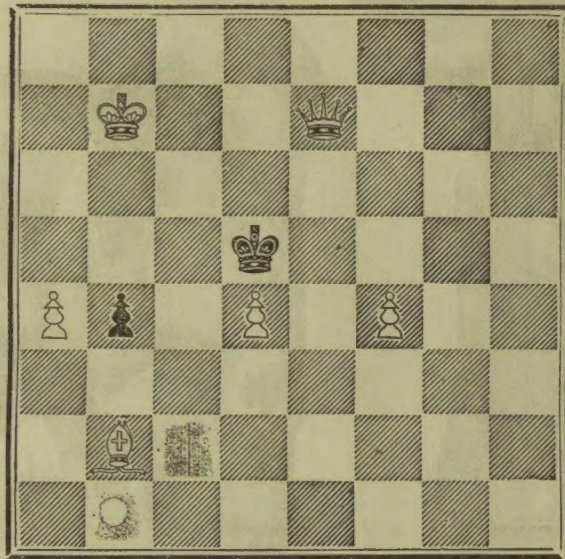
C. S., Richmond.—1. You entirely forget that by playing Pawn to K's 5th Mr. Harwitz would at once have thrown away the "exchange."—2. The age of M. Kolisch is said to be two or three and twenty only.

Many answers to Chess Correspondents must stand over from lack of room this week.

PROBLEM No. 799.

By S. LOYD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS ON THE CONTINENT.

We have this week again the pleasure of presenting a sample of Mr. Kolisch's chess proficiency, in the shape of a pretty little game contested by him against the Duke of Brunswick and Count Casabianca, the end of which is a veritable enigma, and a remarkably well battled *partie*, the first he played with Mr. Jenay, of Vienna.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (The Duke of B. and Count C.)	BLACK (Mr. Kolisch.)	WHITE (The Duke of B. and Count C.)	BLACK (Mr. Kolisch.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	20. Q to Q B 5th	Q to K B 2nd
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	21. Q to K 3rd	Q R to K B sq
3. Q B to K B 4th	K B to Q 3rd	22. Kt to Q B 5th	B to Q R sq
4. Q B to K Kt 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	23. P to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K Kt 3rd
5. P to K 3rd	Castles.	24. K to K R sq.	K R to K B 6th
6. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to K 5th		
7. K B to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th	25. P takes R	R takes P
8. Q B takes K B	Q takes B	26. K R to K Kt sq	Q to K B 2nd
9. Castles	P to Q B 4th	27. Q to Q 4th	P to K 6th
10. Q B P takes Q P	K P takes P	28. Q to Q 8th (ch)	Q to K B sq
11. P takes Q B P	Q takes Q B P	29. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q
12. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	30. K R to K Kt 2nd	P takes P
13. Q Kt to his 3rd	P to K 2nd	31. Q R to K B sq	K to K Kt sq
14. K Kt to Q 4th	P to K B 5th	32. Kt to K 6th	P to K Kt 3rd
15. P takes P	K R takes P	33. Kt to K Kt 5th	R to K 6th
16. B takes Kt	P takes B	34. P to K R 4th	R to K 8th
17. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	35. K to R 2nd	R takes R
18. Q to Q B 2nd	B to Q R 3rd	36. K to Kt 3rd	R to K Kt 8th
19. Q takes Q B P	B to Q Kt 2nd		

Game fought at Vienna between Messrs. Kolisch and Jenay.

(K Kt's Defence to the K B's Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. J.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	30. P to K Kt 3rd	R to K B 2nd
2. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to K B 3rd		
3. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3d	(Although deficient in force, White has the better game, owing to the confinement of his adversary's pieces.)	
4. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	31. K to K Kt 2nd	P to K B 5th
5. P takes P	P to K 5th	32. P to K Kt 4th	P to K B 6th (ch)
6. K Kt to Q 4th	K B to Q B 4th	33. K to K Kt 3rd	P to K R 5th (ch)
7. Q Kt to K 2nd	Q to Q Kt 3rd		
8. P to Q B 3rd	P takes Q P	(Well played.)	
9. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	34. K takes K R P	Kt takes K B P
10. Castles	Castles	35. P to Q Kt 5th	Q B P takes P
11. B takes Kt	P takes B	36. B to Q 6th	P to K 6th
12. P to K R 3rd	Q B to Q R 3rd	37. P takes P	P to K Kt 4th (ch)
13. K Kt to K B 5th	R to K sq	38. K to R 5th	Kt to K 5th
14. P to Q Kt 4th	K B to K 2nd	39. B to K 5th	P to Q 5th
15. K R to K sq	Kt to K R 4th		
16. B to Q R 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th	(Threatening mate in two moves.)	
17. Q Kt to Q 4th	P to K Kt 3rd	40. P to K R 4th	R to K 2nd
18. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K B 5th	41. P takes P	
19. Q to K Kt 4th	Kt to Q 6th	(The only way to avert the impending mate.)	
20. K R to Q Kt sq	P to K R 4th	42. K P takes P	R takes B
21. Q to K Kt 3rd	K R to K 2nd	43. K to R 4th	R takes Kt P (ch)
22. K Kt takes K B	R takes Kt	44. P to K Kt 5th	R takes P
23. P to Q R 4th	B to Q B 5th	45. K R to K sq	B to K 7th
24. B to Q R 3rd	P to K B 4th	46. R takes B	P takes R
25. Q to Q 6th	K R to K B 2nd	47. R to K sq	R to K Kt 7th
26. P to Q R 5th	Q to Q B 2nd	48. K to R 3rd	R to K B 7th
27. Q takes Q	Q R takes Q		
28. Kt to K 6th	P to Q R 3rd		
29. Kt takes Q R	R takes Kt		

The following Games are part of a little match played recently by Messrs. Morphy and Mongredien.

GAME I.

(Double Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Mongredien.)	BLACK (Mr. Morphy.)	WHITE (Mr. Mongredien.)	BLACK (Mr. Morphy.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Q to K B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
2. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	15. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q to K 2nd
3. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Q Kt P	16. B takes Kt	P takes B
4. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	17. P to Q B 4th	P takes P
5. P takes Q P	P to K 5th	18. R takes Q Kt P	Kt to Q 2nd
6. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd	19. K to R sq	K R to K sq
7. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	20. Kt takes P	Q to K 3rd
8. P to Q 4th	P tks P (en pas.)	21. Kt to K 5th	Kt takes Kt
9. Q takes P	Castles	22. P takes Kt	R to K B sq
10. B to Q R 3rd	B takes B	23. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q takes Q
11. Kt takes B	B to K Kt 5th	24. P takes Q	Q R to Q Kt sq
12. Castles on K side	B takes Kt	25. R takes Q R P	R takes P
13. Q takes B	Kt takes Q P		

And the game was declared a drawn battle.

GAME II.

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Morphy.)	BLACK (Mr. Mongredien.)	WHITE (Mr. Morphy.)	BLACK (Mr. Mongredien.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	13. B takes P	R to K sq
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	14. B takes Kt	Q takes B
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	15. K to R sq	B to Q R 4th
5. P to K B 3rd	B to B 4th	16. Q to Q R 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	17. Q takes P	Q B to Q R 3rd
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	18. Q takes K B	B takes B
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	19. Kt takes B	R takes P
9. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd	20. Q takes Q B P	Q R to K sq
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles	21. Kt to Q 6th	Q takes Q R
11. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 4th	22. Q takes K B P (ch), and wins.	

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

Yesterday week the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor entertained her Majesty's Judges and a numerous party at the Mansion House.

It is said that the South-Western line carried 18,000 persons on the Derby-day to Epsom and back, and the Brighton 14,000.

The deliveries of tea in London for last week were 822,218 lb., a decrease of 160,516 lb. compared with the previous statement.

On April 4 the Cape Town and Wellington Railway was commenced at a spot on the line about a mile and a half from Wellington.

The directors of the Great Northern Railway last Saturday agreed to open the trade in coal brought to London by this line.

The Wykehamist Anniversary Festival will be held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

An order in Council directs the discontinuance of burials in the churchyard of Christchurch, Spitalfields, on and after the 15th inst.

The Canadian Parliament has passed an Act to prevent the carrying of bowie-knives and other deadly weapons about the person.

The Hon. H. Elliot has been appointed to proceed to Naples on a special mission, to convey her Majesty's congratulations to the King of the Two Sicilies on his accession to the throne.

Six thousand choristers (5000 children and 1000 adults) assemble to-day at the Crystal Palace, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin. The programme will contain choruses, anthems, and part-songs.

The Speaker has appointed the Rev. Henry Drury, M.A. Prebendary of Salisbury, and Vicar of Bramhill, Wiltshire, to be Chaplain to the new House of Commons.

Mr. Arthur C. Trevor, Commoner of Trinity College, and Mr. Henry M. Palmer, from Eton College, have been elected scholars of Lincoln College on the open foundation.

Mr. Thomas Mostyn, Clerk of the Crown for Sligo, is appointed Crown Solicitor for Dublin, and Solicitor for the Treasury in Ireland, vice Mr. William Kemmis, superannuated.

Mr. W. H. Bodkin, of the Home Circuit and Central Criminal Court, Recorder of Dover, is appointed Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Sessions Court, in the room of Mr. Pashley, Q.C., deceased.

General Prim, accompanied by an Aide-de-Camp, has left Madrid for Italy, as Commissioner of the Spanish Government charged to report on the operations of the belligerent armies.

We hear with great satisfaction (says the *Literary Gazette*) that a Scientific Fund is to be inaugurated shortly on a similar plan to the Literary Fund. It is under the consideration of the Royal Society.

A specification of the orchestral force about to be called out at the Sydenham Handel Festival gives 362 as the number of stringed instruments, with a complement of 95 wind instruments, drums, &c.

On Saturday last the funeral of the late Dr. Steinkopff, who for a period of fifty-eight years had filled the office of pastor of the German Lutheran Church in the Savoy, Strand, took place in the Norwood Cemetery.

The Queen has approved of M. Isnard as Vice-Consul at Sierra Leone, and of M. Truy as Vice-Consul at Melbourne, for his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

M. Horace Vernet has just left Paris for Italy. He has received a commission to paint for the Museum at Versailles a picture of the battle of Montebello, and he is going to examine the scene of conflict.

It has been determined, at a meeting of the Sunday School Union of Birmingham, to erect a bust, statue, or obelisk in memory of the late Mr. Joseph Sturge in his native town.

It is stated that the subscriptions to the testimonial about to be presented to the Dean of Chichester, on his vacating the vicarage of Leeds, amount to nearly £2000.

The installation of the Marquis of Hartington as Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of Derbyshire will take place on Whit-Thurs, at the New Assembly-room, Derby.

A valuable service of plate has been presented to John Bennett, Esq., solicitor, by the Committee of Merchants of Cork, in testimony of his professional services in support of the commercial interests of that city.

Letters from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, state that Colonel Moody was very busy preparing the site of the capital of British Columbia, and had not had time to cause the country lands to be surveyed.

A local paper says, "There is some probability, we understand, that the British Association will meet in Cambridge, for the third time, next year."

The sale of the valuable stud belonging to the late Marquis of Waterford, together with a large number of foxhounds and pointers, is announced to take place at Curraghmore on the 24th and 25th instant.

The magistrates met at Ledbury on Friday week, and committed the prisoner Jones to take his trial at the next assizes on the charge of wilful murder of Harriett Baker.

The arrangements for the 136th meeting of the Three Choirs, which will be held this year at Gloucester, on the 13th of September and three ensuing days, are making satisfactory progress.

The *Victoria and Albert* Royal yacht, in her passage to Antwerp with the Princess Frederick William, ran aground in the Scheldt on Friday week. Fortunately, no harm ensued beyond the detention of her Royal Highness for some hours.

Sir John Bowring is preparing for press an account of his late visit to the Philippine Islands, in her Majesty's steamer *Magicienne*, with special reference to the ports of Zamboanga, Iloilo, and Sual, which have lately been opened to foreign commerce.

The French Minister of Public Worship has been ordered by the Emperor to express to the Bishops of France his Majesty's entire satisfaction with the general tone of their addresses to their clergy on the occasion of the war.

The Tipperary estates of Count Chabot were sold in the Landed Estates Court on Friday week, in twenty-five lots, the whole producing £40,000. The rates of purchase were extremely high, beyond in some instances the average prices realised in the land market.

It is stated that the London and North-Western and the Great Western Railway companies have offered to lease the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway, at 2½ to 3 per cent for two or three years, and 4 per cent in perpetuity.

James Falder, who was so dreadfully injured by his brother-in-law, Jeremiah Coghlan, through a family feud, died at Guy's Hospital on Friday week. An inquest was held on the body the following day, and a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Coghlan was returned.

Several antique remains have recently been discovered near Beaulieu, in a place where formerly stood a wood, but which is now a farm, and where there is every reason for supposing the Romans had formed an entrenched camp.

The fortieth annual Conference of the Primitive Methodist body was opened on Wednesday week, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The sittings closed yesterday. The Connection is stated to be in a highly flourishing condition.

The Rev. John Constable, M.A., of Upham, Bishop's Waltham, Hants, has been selected from a great number of candidates to be the future principal of the Cirencester Royal Agricultural College, in the room of the Rev. J. S. Haygarth, deceased.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 3407; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 2798. On the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 1001; one students' evening (Wednesday), 73; total, 7279.

The *Gazette* of Friday week announces that the Queen has been pleased to erect the district of Moreton Bay, New South Wales, into a separate colony, to be called the Colony of Queensland, and to appoint Sir George Rowen as Governor.

The *Nord* of Brussels affirms that the Empress Eugenie has received an autograph letter from Queen Victoria, in which the Sovereign of Great Britain gives expression to the sympathetic feelings she entertains towards her Majesty as a Regent charged by the Emperor with high and responsible functions, and as a wife whose husband is running the risks of battle.

The Ladies Patrons of the Caledonian Fancy Dress Ball have been honoured with an intimation that her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to grant her special patronage to the festival, which is appointed to take place at Willis's Rooms on the 27th inst., for the benefit of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and the Royal Scottish Hospital.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, Mr. Bovill, Q.C. at the instance of the Rev. Charles Gligly, obtained a rule calling upon the Bishop of Chichester to show cause why a mandamus should not issue compelling him to issue a commission to inquire into certain charges made against the Rev. Richard Randall, Rector of Navarton, Sussex, with reference to Tractarian practices introduced by him into his parish.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

THE TURNER GALLERY:
A SERIES OF SIXTY ENGRAVINGS

THE WORKS OF THE LATE J. M. W. TURNER, R.A., WITH DESCRIPTIVE TEXT BY RALPH NICHOLSON WORMUM, Keeper and Secretary, National Gallery.

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ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MARGARET-STREET.

THIS beautiful building, the chef-d'œuvre of its architect, Mr. Butterfield, was consecrated on Saturday, the 27th ult., by the Bishop of London, in the presence of a very large and respectable congregation. The Bishop on his arrival was conducted to a canopied throne on the north side of the chancel; and the Incumbent (the Rev. W. W. Richards) then presented to him a petition praying that the church might be consecrated. This having been read by the Registrar, his Lordship, accompanied by his Chaplain and the clergy who took part in the services of the day, walked in procession to the west door of the south aisle, repeating the Twenty-fourth Psalm. On returning to the chancel his Lordship offered the prayers which are used on such occasions in the diocese of London. At the close of this portion of the service, the Bishop being seated, the Registrar read aloud the sentence of consecration, which the Bishop then signed, and commanded it, together with the petition and deeds, to be recorded and registered in his registry. The ordinary morning service of the Church was then proceeded with. The Bishop's sermon was from the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians viii. 9—"Take heed lest by any means this liberty of yours become a stumbling-block to them that are weak." At the close of the sermon one of the offertory sentences was sung, and £2196 18s. 2d. was collected towards defraying a debt of £3000 which had been incurred in providing the organ, bells, and fittings, and in furnishing the clergy-house. The Holy Communion was then administered to between 400 and 500 communicants. There was evening service at seven o'clock, the sermon being preached by the Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell. On Sunday the morning sermon was preached by the Rev. J. R. Woodford; that in the evening by the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster. There have been special services during the whole of this week. A sermon was preached on Monday by the Rev. the Hon. Francis Grey; on Tuesday by the Rev. R. M. Benson; on Wednesday, being the Vigil of the Ascension, by the Rev. T. Yard; on Thursday, being the Feast of the Ascension, by the Bishop of Brechin; on Friday by the Rev. T. T. Carter; and on Saturday (to-day) by the Rev. Robert Millman.

In a former Number we gave a View of the Exterior and a short notice of the general arrangement; we now present our readers with a View of the magnificent Interior, rich in marbles, alabaster, choice stones, granite, frescos, encaustic tiles, metal-work, stained glass, and painting. The application and arrangement of these materials must have called forth the exertion of a master mind. We append some descriptive details of this beautiful edifice:—

The structure is principally remarkable for its boldness of conception and the successful treatment of its plan, which had to be adapted to a confined and difficult site, but in the hands of its able architect these peculiarities have called forth happy and novel effects. We especially admire the lofty and well-proportioned tower, surmounted by its lead and slate covered spire.

This building was the first commenced exhibiting the application and use of local and national materials, its author having conceived the idea of constructing a strictly town church, brick being the principal building material; his success has led to a new school of Gothic art in this country. The church and two houses, with the courtyard between them, stand on a site about 170 feet square, and so confined was this ground that windows could only be obtained on the west and south sides; in addition to these, light is obtained from the clerestory windows of the nave and chancel, altogether producing an abundance. Externally, the buildings are of red brick, with bands, chequered work, and devices of black bricks; the windows and doorways, and prominent features of the church, are of light-coloured stone. The roofs are of high pitch, and are covered with lead and slate. The view of the interior will convey a pretty good idea of the general proportions and richness of effect, so far as engraving without the aid of colour can. The walls are in many parts lined with bricks of various tints, made by Minton, at Stoke-upon-Trent. A proportion of them are glazed and laid in patterns. The remainder of the wall surface is diapered with red and white cement.

The pillars of the nave are of polished Peterhead granite, the lower portion of the bases of marble, having their capitals of alabaster wonderfully carved: never have we seen any more beautiful. The arches and stone dressings generally of the interior are of Caen stone. A well-moulded alabaster arch springing from attached shafts of serpentine divides the chancel from the nave. The chancel has its eastern half entirely lined with alabaster, with sculptured cornices and strings. Elegant arches, having their upper half filled in with tracery, supported by circular shafts of Cornish serpentine and caps of statuary marble, the lower portion of the arch being filled in with very beautiful grilles of iron and brass, by Potter, occupy the western half of the chancel and open into the chancel aisles, which contain the organ—a very fine one, by Hill. The ceiling of the chancel is vaulted with chalk, supported by moulded alabaster ribs and bosses. The vaulting is enriched with colour and gilding. The south wall is arched

in two heights, and contains frescos, by Dyce, R.A., representing the Crucifixion, and the Virgin and Infant Christ, in the two centre compartments; the remainder (six on each side) containing figures of the Apostles. Surmounting the whole, and occupying the tympanum of the gable, is Our Lord Enthroned, supported by Saints and Angels. The remaining wall spaces at the sides are arched in three heights, and filled in with drapery in gold and colour. The altar is of elaborate woodwork, and has a super-altar of alabaster, enriched with quatrefoils. Above the altar, on the east wall, is a beautiful metal cross. Stalls of moulded and carved oak and walnut are provided on each side of the western half of the chancel. A lectern of brass stands in the centre space. A low screen of alabaster and black marble, arched and carved, with elegant brass gates in the centre, divides the nave and chancel. Situated against the north pier of the chancel arch is the pulpit—a remarkable production, being composed entirely of marble, inlaid in geometric patterns of varied-coloured marble.

The font, of marble, enriched with inlays, moulded work, and carving, stands under the eastern arch of the tower, near the entrance door: it has a

Hope, as proprietor of the site, has administered the building fund, the subscribers having altogether left the matter in his hands.

We cannot conclude without pointing out what strikes us to be inconsistent with the general character of the building—we refer to the stained glass and frescos. The glass, by M. Grente, appears to us to be particularly unsuitable for its position; is bad and unpleasing in effect, coarse in conception, and heavy in colour, and without the slightest feeling of the true artist, or at all in harmony with the decoration by which it is surrounded. What could be in better taste than the beautiful and most appropriate glass of the clerestory of the nave and chancel before the latter received their coating of yellow glass? excellent in its design, bright and clear in its tone. It is much to be regretted that gold has been used in the chancel with most excessive and strange profusion, many of the alabaster ribs having been entirely overlaid with it, even to the obscuring of very beautiful and expensive material, while other similarly prominent parts are not even touched with it. When Dyce painted his first fresco of "Our Lord in Glory" we could not too strongly commend it, as it fully carried out the cool and agreeable style of the other decoration.

but in executing the remaining figures he has greatly departed from the character of his first: they contrast most unpleasantly with it. The excessive use of gold as a background for these figures is a great mistake, and interferes extremely with their beauty; but, nevertheless, they are cleverly arranged and beautifully painted. We are sorry to perceive that yellow-toned glass has lately been fixed outside the original stained glass of the chancel windows; it has produced an effect somewhat like that occasioned by a November fog. We trust it is only an experiment. It is desirable to draw attention in such a work as this to any parts which are in contradiction to each other, for there are many persons who would amply try to like, as a whole, without questioning, a work which has been carried out under the direction of persons who claim, at least in church architecture, to lead the public taste.

THE SPEECH-DAY AT ETON COLLEGE.

THE annual celebration of speech-day at Eton College took place on Saturday last. From an early hour the distinguished visitors continued to arrive at the college until eleven o'clock, at which hour the gates of the college were thrown open and the visitors admitted, for the purpose of hearing the speeches declaimed. The speeches were delivered in the noble upper school-room, which was thronged with visitors, the gallery at the upper end of the room being specially reserved for ladies.

As soon as the company had taken their seats, the speeches commenced, and were delivered in the following order, the speakers being attired in the court costume always worn on these occasions:—

Burr, in M. Antonium (Cicero); Maberly, in Capys (Macaulay); Langham, in Hamlet; Gurdon, in Ghost (Shakespeare); Bosanquet, in Ajax (Sophocles); James, in Brutus; Hoare, in Cassius (Shakespeare); Churton, in Caesar (Lucanus); Lubbock, in Lord Stratford (Hume); Mr. Duncan, in Wallenstein; Bosanquet, in Wrangel (Schiller); Carter, in K. S., Chorus Ainger, in K. S., Dicaopolis (Aristophanes); Johnstone, in Hupagon; Gurdon, in Commissaire; Wynne, in Maitre Jacques (Molière); Young, in K. S., Falstaff; Heathcote, in Prince Henry (Shakespeare); Mr. Duncan, in Canning.

Nearly all the speeches were declaimed with considerable rhetorical effect; and, during their delivery, the audience frequently testified their approbation by marks of loud applause. The speech which was unquestionably the best delivered was Shakespeare's *Falstaff*, by Mr. Young, in K. S. The declamations of Messrs. Langham, Lubbock, and Duncan also contained points of real merit, each of those gentlemen coming in for a full share of applause. After the delivery of the speeches, which occupied upwards of two hours, most of the distinguished visitors present proceeded to the college chapel for the purpose of inspecting one of the gorgeous memorial windows which has been erected on the south side of the ante-chapel to the memory of those Etonians who fell in the Crimea. Beneath the window are the escutcheons of the officers, and space

left for their names. The Provost of Eton and the Rev. Dr. Goodford each entertained a large party of the nobility and gentry at dinner at their residences in the college.

At six o'clock the company present at the speeches, together with a large number of spectators, assembled in the Brocas, on the banks of the Thames, for the purpose of witnessing the interesting spectacle of the procession of college boats up the river to Surly Hall. Two boats, containing the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, headed the procession.

A splendid *al fresco* entertainment had been prepared at Surly Hall by Mr. Johnson, of the White Hart Hotel, Windsor; and, though a tremendous storm of rain set in just about the time the crews landed at Surly, the boys took their seats, did ample justice to the repast, and drank the customary loyal and collegiate toasts. The crews, together with the visitors, returned to Windsor drenched to the skin.

Arrangements had been made for a grand display of fireworks which usually let off on these occasions, but the violent rain which fell entirely prevented this portion of the proposed arrangements being carried into effect, much to the disappointment of the large number of visitors. Later in the evening, the rain having cleared up, a portion of the fireworks were let off, but a considerable quantity was entirely spoiled with the rain.

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ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MARGARET-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE.—FROM A DRAWING BY MR. MURRAY.

high pyramidal cover of oak, ornamented with metalwork, and suspended from the tower arch. The baptistery is the lower story of the tower, and has its walls beautifully enriched with inlaid forms. The ceiling is vaulted and decorated.

The panels on the wall of the north aisle will contain frescos. The floor of the nave and aisles is laid with plain red and black tiles in patterns, and divided by longitudinal and diagonal narrow bands of stone. Encaustic tiles are introduced at the junctions of the tilebands. The chancel is paved with marbles and encaustic tiles arranged in patterns.

The roofs of the nave and aisles are of timber framing; the principals and purlins of the former are double, and have the intermediate space filled in with rows, quatrefoils, and trefoils. The principals of the aisles are of simple but effective framing. The whole of the rafters are exposed, and the ceiling formed between. All the principal timbers of the roofs are enriched with coloured devices.

The vestry, conveniently fitted up, is situated beyond the south chancel aisle and contiguous to the chancel.

The church will be lighted from elegant brass branches attached to the piers, walls, and screens; and the heating will be by hot water, the pipes for which encircle the building internally, below the floor, and are covered with a narrow ornamental iron grating.

There are no benches, or fixed seats, for the congregation, as is generally the case in our churches. Chairs only will be used.

The site was purchased by Mr. Beresford Hope. Several persons have subscribed towards the church, but by far the largest proportion of the money has been advanced by Henry Tritton, Esq., of Portland-place. Mr.